

THE TIMES

The real victor in
Spain is
King Carlos, page 16

Government say delay on EEC will system

direct elections to Europe will be at week but the vote on the system might not be taken until the next session, allowing the Government to renew the pact with the Liberals.

Government to keep pact with Liberals

have to be reintroduced in the next. But by withholding a vote on the two proposed systems it is possible that the Government will be able to successfully renew the pact with the Liberal Party for the next session provided it can show it is acting in good faith over proportional representation.

Ministers and shadow ministers believe that most MPs in favour of the first-past-the-post system, but in the present climate the Government is open to any number of procedural calculations.

Continued on page 6, col 1

Mr Brezhnev takes post of President

Moscow, June 16.—Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader for 13 years, today added the post of Soviet President to his growing list of titles. The former head of State, Mr Nikolai Podgorny, was passed in apparent disgrace.

Mr Brezhnev, who is 70, was elected Head of State by the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, only minutes after the 1,512 deputies had approved without debate a proposal that Mr Podgorny, aged 74, be received "on pension".

The two developments, the final stage of the first important changes in the Kremlin since the dismissal of Nikita Khrushchev in 1954, had been widely expected since the outgoing President was dropped from the Communist Party Politburo on May 24.

But the manner of Mr Brezhnev's appointment today, in his absence and without a word of tribute for his work during more than 11 years as the presidency, was seen by Western analysts as firm confirmation that he had commanded some serious political offence.

Mr Brezhnev, the first leader in the 60-year history of the Soviet Union to combine the top party and state jobs, was proposed for the Presidency by his Politburo colleague, Mr Mikhail Soslov.

Mr Soslov, aged 74, since the early 1960s has been regarded as the "kingpin" without whose support no important Kremlin changes could be made. He described Mr Brezhnev as "an outstanding leader both on the home and foreign fronts".

The new President, the seventh man to hold the post since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, then took the rostrum at the Grand Kremlin Palace to

Mr Brezhnev addressing the Supreme Soviet yesterday

declare that he recognized the combination of the two posts now the rule in most communist countries would be "no easy matter".

But, he said, "the will of the Soviet people and the interests of our socialist homeland have always been for me the supreme law to which I have subordinated and subordinate my entire life".

The former steel-mill engineer who served as a political commissar in the Army during the Second World War, now holds more of the trappings of power than any Soviet leader apart from Josef Stalin.

Last year he was made a Marshal of the Soviet Secret Defence Council, and he has won many more decorations than Khrushchev amassed during his 11 years in power.—Reuters.

Photograph, page 6

Britain to participate in nuclear test ban talks

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

The United Kingdom is to

take part in the talks, expected

to begin next month, with the

United States and the Soviet

Union, on a comprehensive

nuclear test ban treaty.

During the announcement in

the Commons yesterday, Mr

Callaghan said that the date

for the talks had not yet

been fixed.

As he stalked from the

Commons at the end of question

time, it was clear to most

Labour MPs that the captain

was back at the helm.

Parliamentary Report, page 14

negotiate a treaty with the

Soviet Union, there had been an exchange of correspondence between Mr Callaghan and the United States President and Mr Brezhnev.

He said the British Government attached the greatest importance to reducing the dangers of nuclear war. British policy favoured a test ban if it could be adequately monitored and could ensure that nuclear explosions were for peaceful purposes.

If a treaty could be secured, Mr Callaghan said, he hoped that at a later stage France and China could join the ban.

Parliamentary Report, page 14

Soweto mourns

Soweto Africans mourned the dead of last year's unrest with dignity and little violence as riot police kept at the background. Thousands of black workers stayed home or attended memorial services in the township. There were few serious incidents anywhere in South Africa.

Page 6

England out for 216

England were all out for 216 on the first day of the first Test match against Australia. Woolmer scored 79 and Randall 53. Thomson finished with figures of four for 41.

John Woodcock, page 8

to polls

Republic of Ireland in a general election have serious concerns about relations of British policy. A high turnout

Page 2

Oxford changes

Dr Anthony Keeney, senior tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, and a former Roman Catholic priest, is to become Master of the college in succession to Mr Christopher Hill, who retires in September 1978. Professor Barry Nicholas, an academic lawyer, is to be principal of Brasenose College.

Leader page 17

Letters: On the fourth man in the

Philby case, from Sir Michael Clapham,

and others; on the monarchy and

the legal profession, from Mr

Ronald Graverson, QC.

Leading articles: Spanish elections;

President Brezhnev.

Features, pages 16 and 18

Arts, page 11

Philip French reviews the new films,

including Truffaut's *Small Change*;

Irvine Welsh sees Janet Suzman as

Hedda Gabler at the Duke of York's

Theatre; Michael Ratcliffe writes about

the new BBC series *Middlemen*.

Sport, pages 8-10

Football: Norman Fox discusses

Home News, 2-5

Court

Crossword

Obituary

Parliament

Diary

Property

Engagements

Saleroom

Weather

Arts

Features

Science

Wills

Business

Law Report

Sport

8-10

Letters

17, 22

TV & Radio

31

London dealer says sale find catalogued as a van Loo is really by Fragonard

£8,000 Mentmore painting may be worth £600,000

By Geraldine Norton

Soie Room Correspondent

Mr David Caris, the London dealer, looks as if he has secured the bargain of the century, purchasing a masterpiece painting for £8,000 (\$15,800) less than £1,000. Of course, he still has to convince the art world that he is right, but the venoms look good.

The painting was lot 2422 of Sotheby's auction of the contents of Mentmore Towers in Buckinghamshire on behalf of Lord Rosebery and the tax man. They had catalogued it as "The Toilet of Venus" by Carle van Loo. Mr Caris avers that it is "The Toilet of Psyche" by Jean-Honoré Fragonard. It cost him £8,000 or £8,800 with buyer's premium.

He becomes a little uncommunicative when he is asked what it is worth if the new attribution is accepted. But he points out that the last important work by Fragonard on the market was "Le Verrou", a much smaller but mature work, for which the Louvre is known to have paid \$1m after it had been denied an export licence by the French Government.

"Psyche" is about 6ft wide and 5ft high. Mr Caris' argument rests on two contentions: first, its stylistic similarity to Fragonard's other important set piece of the 1760s, his "jerobeam Sacrificing to the Idols" with which he won the Prix de Rome in 1752; second, the identification of the subject.

There his argument is convincing. Psyche is seated on a throne, while a maid servant and a putto (child servitor of the gods) tie up her hair. She is depicted in the palace in which her lover, Cupid, has installed her; his quiver of arrows lies in the foreground. Her two sisters stand beside her inspecting the rich stuffs that Cupid has given her and which are held up by maid-servants. Over their heads hovers Envy with snakes in her hair.

It is a subject at an entirely appropriate period of his career recorded in the memoirs of the Duc de Luynes although the painting was unknown.

On March 4, 1754, when Fragonard was 22, it was shown to Louis XV in the Grandes



Detail of the painting worth £8,000 as a van Loo or about £600,000 as a Fragonard.

which he has peopled Cupid's palace with visible servants and putti, whereas, in Apuleius's story, its denizens were all invisible with the exception of Psyche and Cupid.

That Fragonard painted this subject at an entirely appropriate period of his career is recorded in the memoirs of the Duc de Luynes although the painting was unknown.

It is a subject rarely treated by painters but Fragonard has followed Apuleius's text faithfully except that, like Boucher before him, in a tapestry cartoon for the Gobelins factory,

he has peopled Cupid's palace with visible servants and putti, whereas, in Apuleius's story, its denizens were all invisible with the exception of Psyche and Cupid.

Appartements at Versailles by M de Vandières, the brother of Madame de Pompadour and artistic overlord of the French court.

In 1752, when Fragonard, still working in Boucher's studio, won the Prix de Rome, he attracted the attention of Vandières who had him transferred to the school for royal protégés at the Louvre. There he worked in the studio of Louis XV, was shown to Louis XV in the Grandes

two main areas of accidental injury, arising from work and on the roads, are certain to be included.

Some British lawyers, although seeing "no fault" accident insurance as a threat to their livelihoods, believe it has overwhelming advantages for the public.

The royal commission, set up in March, 1973, has failed to report after more than four years of deliberations because a minority of its 15 members, among whom lawyers are well represented, are resisting some of the more radical aspects of the scheme.

A majority of its members believe that instead of arguing over who is to blame, with all the delays and expense that may entail, most injured people should qualify automatically for compensation roundly provided by funds provided by the commission.

The plan announced this week to compensate children for serious injury arising from vaccination recommended by a public health authority is only a tiny part of a radical programme to which the commission is putting the finishing touches.

The essence of the scheme is that the community should take on itself responsibility for the accident toll and its effects, on the ground that most accidents arise because of features of modern life that are being constantly improved.

For many forms of accidental injury, the provision of compensation would be taken out of the hands of the courts entirely.

In New Zealand, where universal "no fault" accident insurance was introduced three years ago, the scheme has been hailed as a great step forward in social legislation.

To the extent that court actions are retained, the commission is seeking to replace the concept of negligence with that of strict liability, as recommended by the Law Commission in its report published yesterday, on liability for defective products.

The royal commission's terms of reference exclude some areas of injury, such as those occurring in the home or other than through the use of domestic products, so it is unlikely to recommend a totally comprehensive scheme. But the

Automatic compensation urged for people injured accidentally

By Neville Hodgkinson

Social Policy Correspondent

Mr Brian Walden, MP for Birmingham Ladywood, and a former Labour front-bench spokesman on defence and financial affairs, announced yesterday that he had resigned his Commons seat to work in television.

He is to succeed Mr Peter Jay as the presenter of London Weekend Television's current affairs programme *Weekend World*.

Mr John Birn, controller of features and current affairs at LWT, said last night that Mr Walden matched exactly the specifications needed for Mr Jay's successor.

This means a by-election is to be held on June 21 for the Conservative candidate to capture the seat, but they could again spring a surprise, as they did in Stretford. Mr Walden had a majority of 9,739 in the general election.

But, he said, "the will of the Soviet people and the interests of our socialist homeland have always been for me the supreme law to which I have subordinated and subordinate my entire life".

The former steel-mill engineer who served as a political commissar in the Army during the Second World War, now holds more of the trappings of power than any Soviet leader apart from Josef Stalin.

In 1974, Sir Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, offered him a post as Minister of State at the Department of Industry and No 2 to Mr Wedgwood Benn. Mr Walden refused the offer and continued with his other interests, including a consultancy to the National Association of Bootmakers.

In 1974, Sir Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, offered him a post as Minister of State at the Department of Industry and No 2 to Mr Wedgwood Benn. Mr Walden refused the offer and continued with his other interests, including a consultancy to the National Association of Bootmakers.

General election, October, 1974:

</

HOME NEWS

Voting trend in Eire expected to favour the ruling coalition

From Christopher Walker

Voters in the Irish Republic went to the polls yesterday in a general election which could have serious consequences for Anglo-Irish relations and for the future of British policy in Northern Ireland.

Encouraged by bright sunlight, a high turnout was reported from all parts of the country by early last night, a trend which is expected to favour the ruling national coalition of Fine Gael and Labour.

The coalition, headed by Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, started the election as odds-on favourites with all Dublin bookmakers, but when the final votes were counted on Saturday the margin in the new 148-seat Dail is expected to be close.

The British Government is known to favour a coalition victory because of worries about the attitude of some members of the Fianna Fail opposition towards the continuing crisis north of the border. During the three-week campaign doubts were continually raised by senior Cabinet ministers about the attitude that any future Fianna Fail government would adopt towards the Provisional IRA.

The party has already hinted that it would scrap the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act introduced last year to minimize

the chances of terrorists using the republic as a safe haven.

During the day there were indications from a number of the 42 constituencies that electors were taking literally the old Irish maxim: "Vote early and vote often." Many official complaints about personation were received and in South County Dublin a man was arrested near a polling booth and later charged with the offence. In other areas suspected persuaders escaped before the police arrived.

Because tradition plays such a large part in Irish voting habits no dramatic swings are expected. Government advertising in the closing stages of the campaign has concentrated heavily on emphasizing the importance of transfer voting between the Fine Gael and Labour parties. Under the complex proportional representation system this will be vital if the coalition is to win.

The Government won the last election in 1973 by only two seats, and indications are that the result could be equally close this time. One fear expressed privately on both sides is that a future Irish Government might have to depend on a handful of independents, but after he had faced the workers still operating normally it was clear that a breakthrough was still a long way off.

The management is still insisting that the hostile reception of its workers to union officials gives it no reason to negotiate with Apex. The union has pledged that the strike will continue, along with the intensified picketing begun this week.

Post Office workers at the Cricklewood sorting office announced yesterday that they would not release any man to the firm which relies on its mail order business. The decision was taken following advice from leaders of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Mr Grantham saw the workers after Mr George Ward, the firm's managing director, told journalists that the union's general secretary could visit the works and assess the feeling of the staff. That was translated into an opening for negotiations and Mr John Courier, a leading member of the National Association for Freedom, appeared to act as intermediary.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Grantham appeared outside the works and said that he hoped to reach a settlement within the re-instatement of 30 dismissed workers who had joined the union, and a pledge of a modus vivendi between the union and management. He denied that his union was seeking a closed shop.

Once inside the works he found himself in front of a mass meeting of the staff. Many were clearly angry at the picketing and Mr Grantham found it difficult to make himself heard. He said that he was seeking an honourable settlement, but was told by a large and vocal section of the meeting that a settlement was not wanted. One man said: "If those people are reinstated we will walk out."

He was told that allegations that the Grunwick plant was a sweat shop were false. The workers said that they were happy with their conditions. The meeting was adjourned for a show of hands of those who wanted to join the union and the response was overwhelmingly against such a move.

"The community is raving mad about their conduct; they do not trust the police and more, and live in fear that they will act in the same way again," Mr Foster said.

Mr Kim Gordon, secretary of the committee and a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, which is supporting the campaign, said he had already approached Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Peter Chappell, a leading member of the "Free George Davis" campaign, and a number of leading trade unionists, to sit as members of the inquiry.

The arrested youths are due to appear again at Lewisham Magistrates' Court on conspiracy charges on June 22.

Commodities, page 27

'More cash is needed for arts'

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr Kenneth Robinson, in his first main policy statement since assuming chairmanship of the Arts Council, last night set out the arguments he will present to the Government for increased public spending on the arts during the next five years.

In a lecture at the City University, London, he said: "What is needed is not a standstill in the volume of public support, still less any diminution, but a significant increase in real terms."

The increase should not be subject to public expenditure cuts because the total cost was so small in terms of government spending as a whole as to be almost negligible.

In addition, Mr Robinson said there was national prestige in Music, drama and the visual arts, our reputation stood high in the eyes of the rest of the world. In striking contrast to our economic weakness, our diminution as a world power, and in consequence our national malaise."

He opposed the idea of a government minister for arts and culture to replace the Arts Council.

Home destroyed in bomb attack

A Belfast family was left homeless when Provisional IRA men with a 20lb bomb tried to blow up an Army observation post in the Ardoyne district late on Wednesday night. The post, two doors away, was not damaged.

Mrs Lily Greer and her two children ran out of their house when the bombers arrived. The house and a derelict one alongside it were demolished.

Suggestion by Prince is rejected

By a Staff Reporter

The Prince of Wales's intervention in a demonstration during his visit to a black people's project centre in Lewisham, south London, on Wednesday, has failed to produce the desired understanding between police and protesters.

Members of a committee of 10 set up to defend 24 black youths arrested on mugging charges said last night that they planned to hold their own public inquiry into the conduct of police who carried out the arrests. It was unlikely that they would take up the Prince's suggestion to hold talks with Commander Douglas Randall, head of the police division concerned, they said.

Mr David Foster, aged 55, a London Transport employee and chairman of the "Lewisham 24" defence committee, gave a warning that some members of the black community in Lewisham were preparing for a campaign of violence against the police.

"The community is raving mad about their conduct; they do not trust the police and more, and live in fear that they will act in the same way again," Mr Foster said.

Mr Kim Gordon, secretary of the committee and a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, which is supporting the campaign, said he had already approached Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Peter Chappell, a leading member of the "Free George Davis" campaign, and a number of leading trade unionists, to sit as members of the inquiry.

The arrested youths are due to appear again at Lewisham Magistrates' Court on conspiracy charges on June 22.

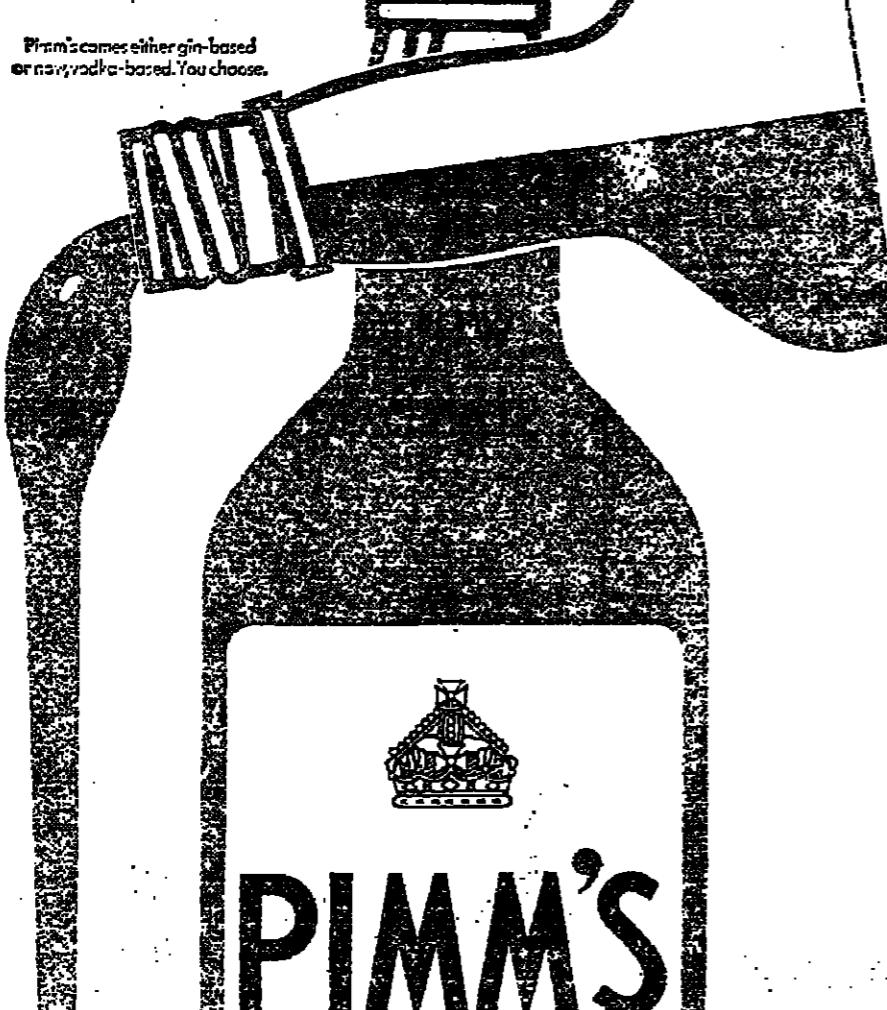
Commodities, page 27

Coffee falls again

Coffee prices again dropped sharply on the London market yesterday. The July and September positions were both £150 per tonne down on the day at £2,200 and £2,175.

Commodities, page 27

Midsummer downpour.



Union chief rejected by Grunwick workers

By Stewart Tindall

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), faced a hostile, rowdy reception from more than two hundred workers at the Grunwick factory in north London yesterday when he crossed picket lines to attempt to negotiate to end the strike there, which has lasted 43 weeks.

This week the intensification of picketing outside the photographic processing works in Willesden has led to more than a hundred arrests after clashes with the police. In other areas suspected persuaders escaped before the police arrived.

Because tradition plays such a large part in Irish voting habits no dramatic swings are expected. Government advertising in the closing stages of the campaign has concentrated heavily on emphasizing the importance of transfer voting between the Fine Gael and Labour parties. Under the complex proportional representation system this will be vital if the coalition is to win.

The Government is still insisting that the hostile reception of its workers to union officials gives it no reason to negotiate with Apex. The union has pledged that the strike will continue, along with the intensified picketing begun this week.

Post Office workers at the Cricklewood sorting office announced yesterday that they would not release any man to the firm which relies on its mail order business. The decision was taken following advice from leaders of the Union of Post Office Workers.

Mr Grantham saw the workers after Mr George Ward, the firm's managing director, told journalists that the union's general secretary could visit the works and assess the feeling of the staff. That was translated into an opening for negotiations and Mr John Courier, a leading member of the National Association for Freedom, appeared to act as intermediary.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Grantham appeared outside the works and said that he hoped to reach a settlement within the re-instatement of 30 dismissed workers who had joined the union, and a pledge of a modus vivendi between the union and management. He denied that his union was seeking a closed shop.

Once inside the works he found himself in front of a mass meeting of the staff. Many were clearly angry at the picketing and Mr Grantham found it difficult to make himself heard. He said that he was seeking an honourable settlement, but was told by a large and vocal section of the meeting that a settlement was not wanted. One man said: "If those people are reinstated we will walk out."

He was told that allegations that the Grunwick plant was a sweat shop were false. The workers said that they were happy with their conditions. The meeting was adjourned for a show of hands of those who wanted to join the union and the response was overwhelmingly against such a move.

"The community is raving mad about their conduct; they do not trust the police and more, and live in fear that they will act in the same way again," Mr Foster said.

Mr Kim Gordon, secretary of the committee and a member of the Socialist Workers' Party, which is supporting the campaign, said he had already approached Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Peter Chappell, a leading member of the "Free George Davis" campaign, and a number of leading trade unionists, to sit as members of the inquiry.

The arrested youths are due to appear again at Lewisham Magistrates' Court on conspiracy charges on June 22.

Commodities, page 27

'More plutonium than needed' in Windscale plan

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Whitehaven

Mr Justice Parker, inspector of the public inquiry into expansion plans for a new oxide nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria, took the unusual step for a local planning tribunal of putting witnesses on oath yesterday.

He made the request to emphasize the gravity of the issues at stake. A wide range of objections to the scheme are being raised because of hazards in creating stockpiles of plutonium and accumulating radioactive waste lasting thousands of years.

Before the first witness took the stand, Mr Justice Parker posed several questions arising directly from the initial submission for the plant, estimated at £200m, to take irradiated oxide fuel from power stations in Britain, Japan and some other countries.

Its purpose is to separate re-

usable uranium, plutonium for storage for future generations of power stations and highly active waste byproducts.

British Nuclear Fuels, which is anxious to obtain plutonium from reprocessing, argues that reuse of uranium and plutonium would be better than importing new supplies of uranium ore as ever-increasing

economies, he asked, whether a regional plant also serving Europe had been considered, and if so, what had happened.

He wanted to know how much plutonium had been recovered and remained available from the Magnox (the first generation of nuclear power stations in Britain); also, how much plutonium would be recovered from the Magnox reprocessing between now and 1990, and up to the year 2000.

Soil on plutonium he asked, how much was needed to charge CER 1 (the first breeder reactor for which plans have been submitted to the second generation of gas-cooled reactors in Britain). Some objections to the proposed reprocessing plan by the Atomic Energy Authority, approved as a demonstration station, if plans for it are approved.

Replied to all the questions

Mr Justice Parker said of the British Nuclear Fuels' evidence: "We have the present feeling that the figures given show that the plutonium recoveries from the proposed reprocessing would be sufficient to charge more fast breeders than the country could possibly need, even on the most or the highest forecasts" of electricity demand.

Commenting on arguments that a large plant would offer

upon for more than 100 million tonnes of plutonium for storage.

Giving evidence, Mr Conroy Alliday, managing director, British Nuclear Fuels, said a new nuclear power plant would have to be developed for long-term storage of spent oxide fuel. He did not think storage of the water used for cooling short-term reprocessing would be satisfactory.

He answered questions about modifying an existing plant to process oxide fuel from the second generation of gas-cooled reactors in Britain.

Some objections to the proposed reprocessing plan believe British fuel could be handled in that way.

The existing plant, known as "the head" and has been developed experimentally to process oxide fuel reprocessing of Windscale and handled more than 100 tonnes before an accident in 1973. Earlier plans suggested improving the plant to process 300 to 400 tonnes.

The plant, which refurbishes, but could not be relied

upon for more than 100 million tonnes of plutonium for storage.

Giving evidence, Mr Conroy Alliday, managing director, British Nuclear Fuels, said a new nuclear power plant would have to be developed for long-term storage of spent oxide fuel. He did not think storage of the water used for cooling short-term reprocessing would be satisfactory.

He answered questions about modifying an existing plant to process oxide fuel from the second generation of gas-cooled reactors in Britain.

Some objections to the proposed reprocessing plan believe British fuel could be handled in that way.

The existing plant, known as "the head" and has been developed experimentally to process oxide fuel reprocessing of Windscale and handled more than 100 tonnes before an accident in 1973. Earlier plans suggested improving the plant to process 300 to 400 tonnes.

The plant, which refurbishes, but could not be relied

Impostor steals the Slater memoirs

By Robert Parker

A proof copy of a biography of Jim Slater, which has been sold to Weidenfeld and Nicolson, by a man getting the theft.

The book, which i published in October, is called *Return To Go*, is a criticism of the some of the people with Mr Slater had dealing:

The copy was taken by a man describing hi Peter Rutherford, E communications manager *Washington Post*. He t in the publisher ex interest in serial book and called to c photocopy.

Miss Gina Curtis, director of Weidenfeld Nicolson said yesterday that it was not surprising us that paper was interested.

It was immensely plausible for a one-off extract the sort of term used it body who knows the pu business.

Miss Curtis said the

Mr Slater was told of t recent interest of the *Wa Post*, he said he would expand the that would be interesting American readership.

only when we contact *Washington Post* to t that we found out did not really work paper at all.

Miss Curtis said the

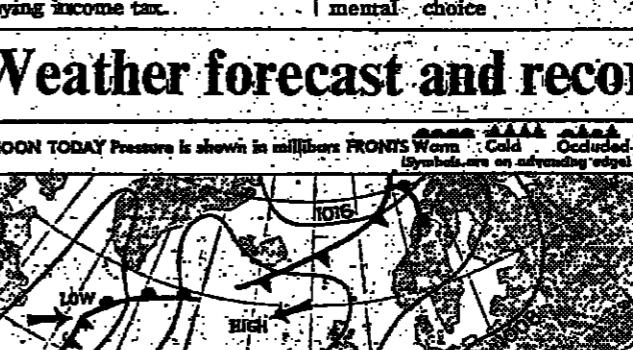
Peter Rutherford at t paper he knew the book and has a voice". The recipient Weidenfeld, who de every day, and co remember what he co

Student rebels

We regret that pro-revolutionary applications to rebates has been held clerical dispute which resolved. Strenuous efforts are being made to deal with the correspondence. We to students concerned

delay.

Weather forecast and recordings



England: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times; wind NE, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F). Wales: NW England, Lake District: Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N. Ireland: Dry, sunny spells; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Scotland: Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Dry, rather cloudy at times; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

N. Scandinavia: Denmark, Sweden, Norway: Dry, sunny spells; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Wales: Dry, sunny spells; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

England: Mainly dry, rather cloudy at times; wind NE, light or moderate; sea slight.

St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight.

Weather forecasts for 6 am to midnight.

London: Temp - max 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F).

East Anglia, E. central N. NE: Wind NE, light or moderate; sea slight.

South: Wind S, SW England, Channel Islands, S. Wales: Rainy, cloudy, some rain in places; wind NE, moderate; max temp 15°C (61°F).

Wales: Dry, sunny spells; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 15

E NEWS

ights of early general election recede in tish Liberal minds as pact is welcomed

Fax

with proposals for self-government in Scotland and Wales.

Liberals yesterday first fruits of the deal with the Government's delegates met at the annual conference. Scottish party, the Government's statement on its decision on the European Parliament, showed that an early general election was imminent. It was agreed that the Government would bring forward new proposals before the end of July. He added a warning that Liberals were not in the agreement simply to prop up the Government. The statement by Mr Steel, the Liberal leader, had made plain to the Government that if it thought it could have an agreement without concessions to the Liberals it had better think again.

Liberals were not prisoners of the agreement. The party executive believed it had been right to aim at the pact and that no positive purpose would have been served by an election before the Budget in March.

Johnston, MP for

and leader of the

Conservative pro-

spective candidate,

was reproduced

in full. The

made clear its

to push ahead

The Aviemore conference is the first test of Liberal opinion since the Government's latest devolution statement, and delegates are clearly in the mood to give Mr Steel a vote of confidence when he addresses them tonight.

A bleaker view of the pact with the Government came from Mr Jeremy Thorpe, who said that unless the Government intended to carry out the letter and spirit of the agreement the Liberals must decide that they could not sustain it. He said the Government agreed to the principle of European elections and now proposed to allow Cabinet ministers to dissent from the view to which they had previously bound themselves.

Although many senior ministers admitted privately that a first-pass-the-post electoral system would make it unlikely that they would be

ready to hold elections in June 1978, they seemed to be prepared to insert a first-pass-the-post schedule in the Bill as if it were a viable alternative.

Mr Thorpe said the Government had lost much of its bargaining strength over phase three because it was unable to obtain a majority from its own members in the Finance Bill committee. The Chancellor had little or nothing left to give way in return for pay restraint. Mr Thorpe said that even if agreement was reached on the contents of new devolution legislation, there was no sign that the Government could carry its own supporters.

"The test for Liberals should not be our own immediate electoral prospects but our own self-respect. It is by that standard that the parliamentary party will judge the future of the agreement during the next few weeks."



Living chess: A human chess match at Lincoln's Inn Fields yesterday between Mr Anthony Miles, of the New Statesman, and Mr Raymond Keene, of the Spectator. The result was a draw.

Stricter code soon for cigarette advertisers

By John Roper

A stricter code of practice for cigarette advertising and arrangements governing the advertising of tobacco substitutes are about to be agreed by the Government and the industry.

The Government would work relentlessly towards the ultimate objective of a smoke-free society. It must be the non-smoker who has the predominant rights in public places and it was for the smokers to show restraint and awareness of the offence he caused.

Mr Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said in London yesterday that the revised code would be voluntary so long as it was observed by the industry in letter and spirit. He hoped to announce details soon.

Mr Moyle told a conference

arranged by Action on Smoking

and Health (AS) on the rights

of non-smokers, that "it was

known that there should be a

tightening of the code to eliminate the direct association of smoking with healthy pursuits

and healthy places, or advertisements which might exude envy

by associating smoking with the

well-to-do.

The arrangements for advertising tobacco substitutes would last for three years and would be monitored carefully.

The public should be in no doubt about cigarettes containing tobacco substitutes. Evidence had gone little further than supporting the contention that they were no more harmful to health than tobacco. This was a long way from saying that cigarettes with substitutes were safe.

"Any smoker who chooses to believe otherwise is desperately grasping at a false hope to

bolster his existing delusion that it will not be he who spends his final shortened years in breathless distress, always assuming that he is not stricken earlier by cancer or heart disease."

The Government would work relentlessly towards the ultimate objective of a smoke-free society. It must be the non-smoker who has the predominant rights in public places and it was for the smokers to show restraint and awareness of the offence he caused.

Dr Stephen Lock, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, said that it should be the purpose of governments to be ahead of public opinion, but we were far behind of the rest of the world in legislating on preventive medicine. The non-smoker had rights, the greatest of which was to breathe fresh air. If one respects a man, he was regarded as a social outcast; if he lit a cigarette, his behaviour was socially acceptable.

As a nationalized industry, British Rail should be directed to have alternate complete coaches allocated to smokers and non-smokers. The front five or six rows of seats in long distance motor coaches should be given to non-smokers and there should be separate non-smoking lounges in airport boarding areas. Theatres should allocate at least one bar to non-smokers.

Lunchtime tonic may give wrong sort of stimulus

By Our Medical Correspondent

Three double gins and tonic on an empty stomach may cause unusual behaviour, which could be dangerous in a motorist, according to a report in *The Lancet* today.

The combination of alcohol in the gin and sugar in the tonic stimulates the body to secrete insulin, which lowers blood sugar to levels at which normal reflexes are inhibited.

Tests by Professor Vincent Marks and Dr S. J. D. O'Keeffe

at St Luke's Hospital, Guildford, showed that this effect did not occur with sugar-free tonic or with tonic alone.

The report says the same amount of alcohol would not cause difficulty if food was taken at the same time. Even so, the combination of three large gins and tonic is sufficiently potent as a lunchtime refreshment for the effects on basal sugar to be of concern to those involved with road safety.



"Without ECGD, our export expansion could easily be held down"

"We sell to markets all over the world and we've found the country risk more of a worry than buyer insolvency. On the two occasions we were caught we were glad to have ECGD cover."

"Certainly, it's true to say we do far more business with our ECGD policy than we would if we didn't have it. At the same time, we find the new discretionary limits give us a useful degree of flexibility in our dealings."

Mr. A.G. Park is Chairman and Managing Director and Mr. D.P.H. Field is Sales Director of Field Brothers Ltd. of Bradford, whose annual exports of over £5 million worth of worsted cloth and yarn to world-wide markets have just earned them a second Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

ECGD insures from contract or shipment dates. Cover is offered for contracts in sterling or other approved currencies for:

- Continuous, worldwide business ranging from raw or processed materials and consumer goods to mass-produced engineering equipment.
- Sales through UK confirming houses, and by UK merchants.
- Sales to or by overseas subsidiaries of UK firms.
- Services and construction works contracts.
- Other single large sales of capital equipment, ships and aircraft.

For full details call at your local ECGD office.

ECGD

INSURANCE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.

To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Officer, Export Credits Guarantee Department—quoting reference TK—at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, Croydon or Tottenham offices; or Joan Swales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel: 01-606 6699. Ext. 258).

er club owner says he was framed

Humphreys, the club owner, Central Criminal Court, said that Commander Drury, former and Yard Flying Squad over him. He was serving an life sentence for his wife's lover, he was then Supr. John Bland, Squad, in revenge, his resignation.

He was made the when questioned judges, which the evidence against him was then trial, with Inspector and executive inspector corruption.

Judge was said to cause Commander Mr. Humphreys told Mr. George Shindler, QC, for the defence of Mr. Drury, that "It is no fault of Drury's when Bland takes revenge on me. Drury resigned over me and

that is why Bland took revenge on me."

When it was suggested that this was why after Mr. Humphreys was convicted, he gave information incriminating Mr. Drury, Mr. Humphreys said all inquiries were centred on pornography and Mr. Drury was not concerned in those inquiries.

He said he was present when the assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard said to his solicitor over the telephone that he was no longer interested in Mr. Drury on anything to do with him as he had resigned from the force and it was no longer a matter for Scotland Yard.

Mr. Drury, aged 58, Alastair Ingram, aged 43, a former detective inspector, and John Legge, aged 37, deny charges of corruptly accepting cash and other favours from Mr. Humphreys.

The trial continues today.

HOME NEWS

Curbs in expansion of arts and social sciences urged on universities for next three years

By Frances Gibb, of *The Times*
Higher Education Supplement

A halt to university expansion in many arts and social sciences subjects during the next three years is envisaged by the University Grants Committee.

In a recent letter of guidance to vice-chancellors on their planning up to 1980-81, the committee says that an important consideration in introducing new courses will be whether library provision already exists. "This will be particularly important, and perhaps decisive, on the arts side."

In social studies the committee says that except for certain known cases there should be no more law schools, and that "there seems to be an undue proliferation of new courses in social studies, particularly in human and environmental studies."

It advises no further expansion in mathematics, management studies and certain languages. Some proposals for mathematics are unrealistic, it says, and further development of management studies in the

next decade should be based on existing centres.

New courses in the less widely used languages cannot be justified. Instead, there should be strengthening of existing language centres and greater cooperation between institutions.

The letter, written in the context of the three provisional yearly grants for universities up to 1980-81 announced in March, marks a partial return to the quinquennial system of planning abandoned two years ago.

It outlines a total target of 290,000 students for 1980-81, giving each university its own target and both general and particular guidance on academic developments.

The sciences do not escape cuts entirely. The committee says it has noted a substantial number of undersubscribed postgraduate courses, with still more courses being planned, particularly in science and technology. It urges the strictest scrutiny of need and, before new courses are introduced at postgraduate level,

At undergraduate level too, the committee says that many courses in science and technology have been introduced possibly to attract students.

"But many of these have titles so narrow as to suggest undue specialization, which might prove prejudicial to future employment prospects." Other new courses appear to represent no more than a combination of parts of existing courses, with little to bind them together.

On the positive side the committee welcomes the growth in popularity and range of part-time, post-experience and mid-career courses designed to meet the needs of those in employment or professional practice, particularly in productive industry.

In general, it reminds universities that the increase in total resources between 1977-78 and 1980-81 is likely to be less than 2 per cent and that the total grant will actually fall in 1978-79. The ability to provide for students in excess of next year's numbers will thus be severely limited.

It argues that prices for some products are too high. The subsidized surpluses kept in store or exported at a loss last year cost the EEC around £2,000m or £8 per head of population.

The bottom mountain of 260,000 tonnes at the end of 1976 represented 61 days' supply for the EEC countries but a surplus of more than a million tonnes of skimmed milk powder would take nearly five years and a half to clear at present rates of consumption.

The article finds that abandoning the common agricultural policy would be impracticable but suggests that there should be lower guaranteed prices for basic crops, as rice and tomatoes, which would not cause a crisis if in short supply, and for commodities such as butter, which the EEC currently over-produces.

There should be subsidies from taxpayers to selected farmers in certain selected areas, and greater emphasis on structural policy to improve farming. "This is the part which holds greatest hope for farmers and shoppers in the long run."

how the majority of your pupils will spend their lives."

Mr George Barber, until recently director of personnel and training to the British Aircraft Corporation, criticized the professional institutions for closing their membership in 1971 to students who qualified by the part-time route.

Firms now had to look increasingly to graduates but degree courses were too much concerned with applied science and associated mathematics and did not meet the needs of professional engineers.

Mr Stanley Broadbridge, general secretary-designate of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said industry was frequently reluctant to tell colleges what its needs were.

Today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have not carefully thought out the effects of educational policies. As a result the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs says the Government has a shortsighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have not carefully thought out the effects of educational policies. As a result the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

The article finds that abandoning the common agricultural policy would be impracticable but suggests that there should be lower guaranteed prices for basic crops, as rice and tomatoes, which would not cause a crisis if in short supply, and for commodities such as butter, which the EEC currently over-produces.

There should be subsidies from taxpayers to selected farmers in certain selected areas, and greater emphasis on structural policy to improve farming. "This is the part which holds greatest hope for farmers and shoppers in the long run."

Call for five-year halt in training of teachers

From Bert Lodge
of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Blackpool

A suggestion that teacher training should stop for five years was made yesterday at the conference of Colleges for Further and Higher Education, the representative body of 500 technical colleges and polytechnics.

Mr David Coatesworth, chief education officer, Norfolk, said it would close the gap between teachers and the outside world. The next intake of teachers would then be 25 years old. We should say to them now: "Spend these five years in industry or commerce, learning

Britain attacked over policy to foreign students

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs says the Government has a shortsighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have not carefully thought out the effects of educational policies. As a result the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs says the Government has a shortsighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have not carefully thought out the effects of educational policies. As a result the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs says the Government has a shortsighted xenophobic policy towards overseas students that could do irreparable damage to Britain's reputation as a leader in international education.

In its annual report published today the council says Britain appears to be moving rapidly into an era of very high fees for overseas students and stringent control of their numbers.

The Government seemed to have not carefully thought out the effects of educational policies. As a result the most undesirable of situations was likely to develop whereby education for overseas students in the United Kingdom was governed by the purse and not by need.

Consumer praise for EEC's farm policy

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The EEC's common agricultural policy has gone a long way towards stabilizing food prices and achieving security of supplies, according to an article in the June issue of *Money Which?*

But the magazine, published by the Consumers' Association, adds that the policy has done little to increase productivity and has left many farmers with low incomes. It has also stabilized prices at levels higher than they would be if import taxes were cut and the EEC bought more of its food on the world market.

It is time a better balance was struck between farmers' incomes and prices in the shops, the article says.

It argues that prices for some products are too high. The subsidized surpluses kept in store or exported at a loss last year cost the EEC around £2,000m or £8 per head of population.

The article finds that abandoning the common agricultural policy would be impracticable but suggests that there should be lower guaranteed prices for basic crops, as rice and tomatoes, which would not cause a crisis if in short supply, and for commodities such as butter, which the EEC currently over-produces.

There should be subsidies from taxpayers to selected farmers in certain selected areas, and greater emphasis on structural policy to improve farming. "This is the part which holds greatest hope for farmers and shoppers in the long run."

Move to alter school neglect of Christianity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The controversial suggestion that state schools can no longer be expected to inculcate Christianity in their pupils is to be put before the General Synod of the Church of England next month.

It reflects the feeling among many church education experts that the church has to take responsibility for what is termed, "Christian nurture", although there is a sizable and vociferous voice in the church demanding that there should be no shift from the principles of the 1944 Education Act on religious instruction.

Canon Holby explained that the board felt that religion was not given adequate recognition in school curricula, and Christianity was neglected. But the task of the schools was to inform and educate, leaving individual pupils to make their own choices about religious belief.

The 1944 Act lays down compulsory religious instruction in all schools, and this, Canon Holby said, reflected a feeling "at the end of the war that

if it could be done without opening wider issues...

The synod will debate a motion which asks it to recognize that "county schools can no longer be expected to take responsibility for Christian nurture among their pupils".

It and to call upon each diocese to make provision for this on a life-long basis, from within their own resources. The synod will also be invited to call upon the Government to conduct an inquiry into religious education in state schools, with particular reference to the place of Christianity.

Canon Holby explained that the board felt that religion was not given adequate recognition in school curricula, and Christianity was neglected. But the task of the schools was to inform and educate, leaving individual pupils to make their own choices about religious belief.

The 1944 Act lays down compulsory religious instruction in all schools, and this, Canon Holby said, reflected a feeling "at the end of the war that

Christianity should play a part in the rebuilding of national morale after the war. A contemporary religious education syllabus had to reflect the fact that Britain had become a pluralistic, multi-faith society.

A declaration that the Church of England accepts that Britain has become a multi-racial and multi-faith society, with all the potential for the enrichment of national life that that entails, is also to be debated by the general synod next month as they key motion in a debate on race relations.

Mr Giles Ecclestone, secretary of the board, said: "The fundamental question facing the synod is this: which race is a private citizen acting in his own interest; is it for our society to flourish a diversity of ethnic and cultural traditions and beliefs?"

One motion before the synod asks the Government to adopt policies of positive discrimination in favour of areas and communities in greatest need, as a method of offsetting the disadvantages that minority racial

communities are facing. The synod declares: "The fundamental question facing the synod is this: which race is a private citizen acting in his own interest?"

Other items to be discussed include a review of the estimated future of bodies controlled by the synod.

Clergy's page, page 22

Courts 'have no power to hear cas

The power of the Attorney General to bring legal proceedings in defence of the public interest cannot be exercised without the consent of Mr John Vass QC, for Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, submitted in "A

Case of Mr Gouriet" to stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

Mr Silkin is appealing against the Court of Appeal decision that Mr Gouriet's action to

stop postal unions impeding services to and from Africa as an anti-apartheid measure.

RSEAS

lice and barbed wire guard only able Greek enclave left ind Turkish lines in Cyprus

Peter Fisk
so, Northern Cyprus

are 1,510 Greeks living in the remote Rizokarpaso, 70 miles from the Turkish lines in they subsist on tiny farms, surrounded by a township ringed by wire and Turkish soldiers.

If they cooperate with Turkish Cypriots, try to show that they want to live with them. Others, perhaps, are frightened under police surveillance and expecting any day to be driven from their homes, pass is almost impossible. The Greek is the only substantial Cypriot community.

Turkish-controlled Cyprus have not left square miles around for three years. Turkish Cypriots they community in need of protection whose elect to increasing join their families on the island. To Cypriot Government forces, harassed by Turkish authorities and sense of losing possessions, Turkish Cypriot authorities insist that's wishing to visit us are accompanied permanent official. This owner driving a sportscar and brandishing tourist map of the three roadblocks village, I travelled across my own and to begin talking to Turkish Cypriots.

In the time I was by two plain clothes Cypriot policemen, asked Cypriots I said that they were tenanted in me. They regarded the their friends. Others terrified of the police claimed that local Cypriots had stolen animals and wanted their homes. Rizokarpaso runs peninsula hills,

through the village of Yialousa which is now almost totally occupied by Turks and along a three-mile track whose surface is so pitted with holes that a motorist is forced to drive at only five miles an hour.

Along the route, Greek Cypriot churches lie deserted, their doors frequently forced open and their ornaments and chandeliers smashed on the stone floor.

Rizokarpaso is a neat little village. The whitewashed church, cared for by two elderly priests, stands to the north of the little square around which are three coffee shops. Two are Turkish and one—a converted shop—where the Greek Cypriots who live there (Greek man has his wife Greek). When I reached the village there were 12 Greeks sitting on wooden chairs under the verandah of their coffee shop.

One of them, a man in his sixties with a bushy moustache and fluent English, nodded when I approached. "Who are you?" he said, and when I told him I was a journalist, he glanced over my shoulder and asked if I had come alone.

He introduced me to the other 11 Greeks. Most were retired farmers, two owned livestock and lived in small bungalows, while two others were young men who worked the fields. All said they would not tell me their names.

"Do not tell the police you have spoken to us," the man with the moustache said. "or they will throw us out." It was a hot afternoon and the village square was empty, except for my parked car. I asked whether the Greek Cypriots wanted to stay in the village or whether the Turkish Cypriots authorities often claim—they wanted to leave for the south of the island.

"We want to stay," the man said. "Why should we leave? Our homes are here and we have nothing else. Our farms are here. Sometimes the Turks try to take our animals. I tie my goats to my bed at night to stop the Turks stealing them. They want our homes but we do not want to give them up. Sometimes the police tell us we cannot work our fields. The

police are no use in protecting us."

The man paused, looked over my shoulder at the square and said: "Police—do not tell them I have talked to you." Walking towards me across the square was a young man in sunglasses wearing a red feather.

As he came closer, the Greeks huddled round a table and turned on a radio loudly. "Welcome," the young man said to me, extending his hand. "Can I help you?" When I asked him who he was, he said simply: "I'm the police."

Why had he come to Rizokarpaso—the Turkish name for the village—he wanted to know. What did I want? Had I talked to the villagers? The Greek Cypriots watched us intently as they beat over their radio.

The policeman with the red t-shirt was to become an almost permanent feature of the landscape. He stood outside the little concrete police station with the Turkish flag, and greeted me as I walked to the Turkish coffee shop near the church. Yes, one of the Turks there said, they were friendly to the Greeks but many Greeks had left the village of their own accord.

Statistics show that 3,151 Greek Cypriots lived in Rizokarpaso before the division of the island in 1974. Only two Turks lived there then. There are more than 400 today, living in what were Greek Cypriot homes.

Just opposite the police station stands "Louie's French Restaurant" although the Greek Cypriot owner—"Mr Louie"—told the villagers he planned that he no longer had the food to keep his restaurant open. Yes, he had since 1974, he said, "because we have to make a bare of life under the circumstances."

As we talked he moved further and further away, sweeping the verandah of his house with a broom and eventually turning the corner of his house so that we could no longer continue the conversation.

I saw him later entertaining several Turks to coffee, including a Turkish policeman. Even the Greek mufti has a portrait of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish state, hanging on the wall of his office.

"If the Turkish side does not show good will and moderation for a reasonable compromise, the Greek Cypriots will have no alternative to a long-term struggle, an effort is being made in this direction, but obviously details of our defence and general strategy cannot be revealed."

Clearly, President Makarios and Mr Karamanlis will reassess the Cyprus problem—in the context of last week's Turkish elections.

US craft will explore rings round Saturn

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 16.

Another chapter in the exploration of space opens this summer, when the Americans send two spacecraft to the outer planets. Voyagers 1 and 2 will both go to Jupiter and Saturn and one of them may continue to Uranus and send back information on that planet, which is 1,788 million miles from the Sun, before vanishing into outer space.

They will both eventually leave the solar system and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is thinking of putting records on board for any intelligent beings who might intercept them in millions of years' time.

The records would have the sounds of typical earth events, such as babies crying and the sea, and greetings in various languages.

Voyager is more than three times the size of Pioneer (810 kilograms compared to 258 kilograms) and has far more instruments on board. It also has a much more powerful radio transmitter and a much larger antenna for receiving orders from Earth. It will thus be able to send information over far greater distances than Pioneer.

If the two Voyagers get all the information they can from Saturn, the second will be sent on to the outer planets, most probably Uranus, but possibly Neptune instead. That planet orbits the Sun at a distance of 2,800 miles.

Pioneer was the first space craft to reach Jupiter, in December 1973. It made very important discoveries about that planet. Pioneer 11, which reached Jupiter in December 1974, is now on its way to

the same cannot be said. Somalia is the Government of till considers the territory of Afars and Issas integral part of its sovereignty is violated.

France Presse

July 16.—The Ambassador to Ethiopia of a dinner here to discuss the commitment to use the French of the Afars and Issas and its existence as independent state.

inner was given in a visiting post-Congregation by Captain Sasele Wogheress, the general of Ethiopia's Army council.

Siopis News Agency that Mr Abdurahman, the Somali Ambassador, walked out as Captain was accused Somalia using saboteurs into

ing to a recent saboteurs bridges, on the By important Djibouti railway line, the Government of "should bear full responsibility for these criminal

unc also quoted Captain Sasele as saying via fully and unconditionally supported the independence of Djibouti and was to give guarantees to

the same cannot be said. Somalia which is preparations to annex is the Government of till considers the territory of Afars and Issas integral part of its territory. Ethiopia can't sit idly by if sovereignty is violated.

France Presse

879 candidates in Papua New Guinea poll

Port Moresby, June 16. Polling stations equipped with portable voting booths were set up in some remote jungle and mountain villages on Saturday when Papua New Guinea begins its first general election as an independent country.

Polling will continue until July 9 because the electorate is scattered over thousands of miles and scores of islands.

The main contestants are the Pangu Party, headed by Mr Michael Somare, the Prime Minister, its coalition partner, the People's Progress Party, led by Mr Julius Chan, the Finance Minister, and the opposition United Party, led by Sir Tel Abel. The 109 seats are contested by 879 candidates—Reuter.

The traditional territories of the Oromo or Galla those Damascus-based Front claimed victory for the explora-

s said that the Ethiopians were meeting strong resistance France Presse

dents claim record with paper plane

The students' aircraft, called Stork-8, took off after a 262-foot run with the pilot, Mr Takashi Kato, pedalling furiously in the small cockpit to propel the craft forward.

It cruised for about four minutes at a height of six and a half feet. The craft's wingspan is 69 feet.

Mr Kato, a glider pilot, said later he could have remained airborne for another several hundred yards had the landing area at a military base been longer. He said his main difficulty was keeping a balance while pedalling because the craft weighs only 411 lbs. The pilot cycled 40 miles a day to prepare for the flight.

Mandate of UN force renewed for six months

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, June 16

After several days of tense negotiations, the Security Council reached agreement during the weekend on renewing the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The proposal, voted on December 15, and was agreed by 14 votes to none, with China not taking part.

Agreement was only reached at the last moment, because of differences between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In fact, the Security Council vote came at one minute after midnight, which means that technically the United Nations force was briefly without a mandate.

The basic disagreement was not over the renewal of the mandate, which both sides accepted. It was over the wording of the Security Council resolution, and whether or not there had been any improvement in the situation in the past six months.

The final wording of the disputed paragraph was: "There has been a relative improvement in the security situation, but that this evolution has yet to relieve the underlying tensions on the island."

Statistics show that 3,151 Greek Cypriots lived in Rizokarpaso before the division of the island in 1974. Only two Turks lived there then. There are more than 400 today, living in what were Greek Cypriot homes.

Just opposite the police station stands "Louie's French Restaurant" although the Greek Cypriot owner—"Mr Louie"—told the villagers he planned that he no longer had the food to keep his restaurant open.

"If the Turkish side does not show good will and moderation for a reasonable compromise, the Greek Cypriots will have no alternative to a long-term struggle, an effort is being made in this direction, but obviously details of our defence and general strategy cannot be revealed."

Clearly, President Makarios and Mr Karamanlis will reassess the Cyprus problem—in the context of last week's Turkish elections.

TWO GREAT ANGLIA EVENTS ON THE ITV NETWORK!

On Sunday 19 JUNE
at 10.00p.m.

"WAITING FOR SHEILA"

an exciting first television play by John Braine,
famed author of "Room At The Top"

On Monday 20 JUNE
at 9.00p.m.

"ALTERNATIVE 3"

a film which may seem extraordinary but is scientifically possible. Hundreds of people disappear without trace every year—where do they go? This film suggests an amazing answer.



ANGRIA TELEVISION
ANGRIA HOUSE NORWICH

The right answers could get you an Award

Are you interested in maths or the physical sciences or craft, design and technology?

YES NO

Do you want to teach any of these subjects?

YES NO

Are you a qualified teacher?

YES NO

OR
Are you a graduate in mathematics; one of the physical sciences; engineering or allied subjects—with at least 5 years experience?

YES NO

OR
Do you hold an HND or HNC in technological subjects; a full technological certificate of CGLI or any equivalent qualifications?

YES NO

Are you at least 28?

YES NO

Applying for a Teachers Training Award now could lead to a worthwhile new career

There is still a shortage in secondary schools of specialist teachers of mathematics; the physical sciences; craft, design and technology—subjects that are vital to the country's prosperity. To help alleviate this shortage, the Government is offering a number of special Teacher Training Awards. Mainly starting this September, these Awards offer people who have an interest in one of these subjects, and who are at least 28, a year's full-time course in teaching it.

The Award consists of a free, full-time course during the 1977-78 academic year; a maintenance allowance free of tax and other deductions, which in the case of a student with an adult dependant and one child would amount to £58 per week; and a lodgings or travel allowance where appropriate.

Who qualifies?

People aged 28 or over who have not followed full time higher or further education courses in the last five years and are:

- Graduates in mathematics, one of the physical sciences, engineering and allied subjects.
- Qualified teachers not currently working as teachers in maintained schools.
- Holders of HND; HNC; full technological certificate of CGLI or an equivalent qualification, with suitable industrial experience for training as teachers of craft, design and technology.

If you're already teaching?

You should consult your employing Authority. They may be able to offer you secondment for training, or retraining, in one of these subjects.

This special Teacher Training Award scheme is for the 1977/78 academic year, and most courses start in September. So act quickly if you're interested.

Start now by filling in the coupon for a pamphlet that explains in detail who qualifies, and how to apply.

Please send me the leaflet on the training and retraining of teachers.

Name _____

Address _____

T/2

Post to: Kathy Collins, Information Division, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.

SPORT

Cricket

England struggle as Thomson chances his arm

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

LODGE'S: England have scored 215 against Australia in the first Test match.

Before a large crowd and in bright sunshine England, having trod the moss, were bowled out for 216 when the first Test match began yesterday. Of these Woolmer made 79 and Kendall 55, which leaves a grand total of 72 for the other nine.

To say that England batted much as usual is to ignore you might say that in two of their three previous innings against Australia they had scored 538 (at the Oval in 1975) and 417 (at Melbourne in March). But those, I am afraid, were exceptional days. Their form is to struggle, as they struggled now, on a pitch which gave some movement to the faster bowlers but little, for all that, to offer many runs.

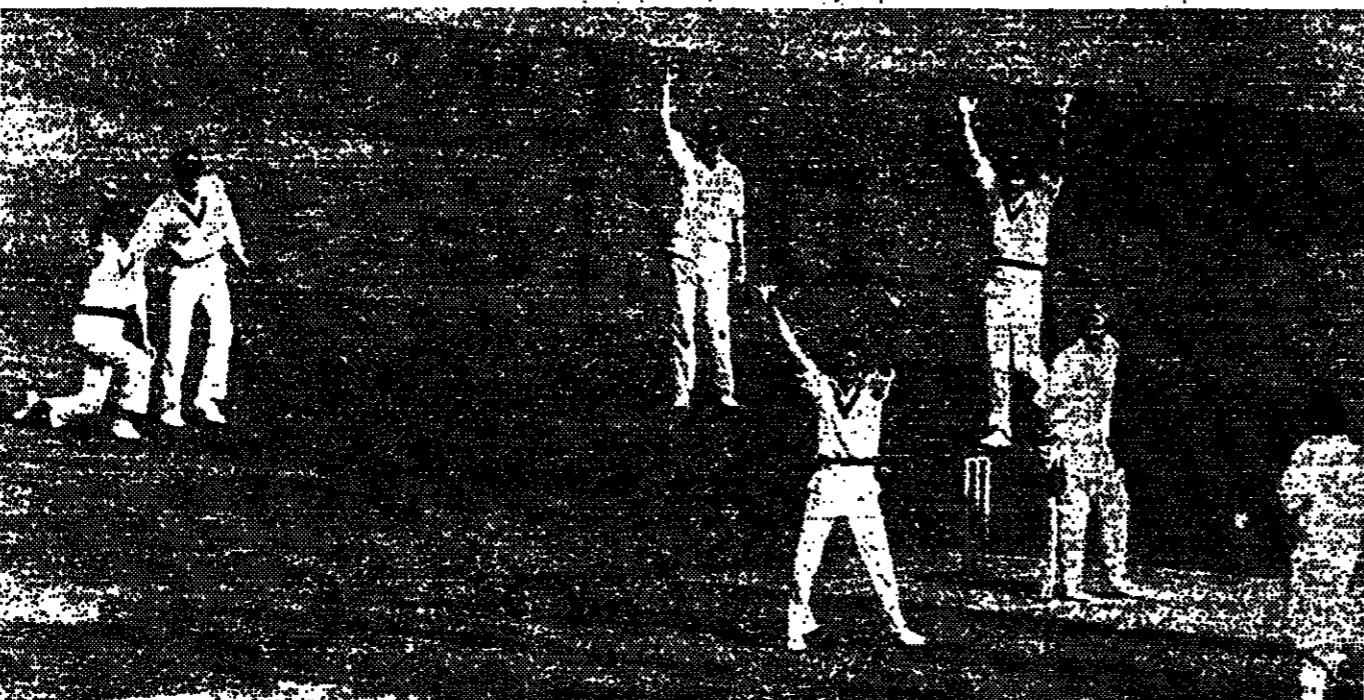
Australia used five bowlers, of whom O'Keefe, the leg-spinner, was accurate but seldom threatening, and Chappell only a late riser. Thomson, Pascoe (the image of Lillee's run-up and action) and the crusty Walker shared the wickets.

They kept the game going, walking back to bowl at a good pace and polishing the ball as though it were a well-oiled machine. Chappell encouraged them with plenty of slips and found in Robinson, his reserve wicketkeeper, a nimble short-leg. England will be hard put to it to find better than Australia and Kendall to field better than Walters.

The only Englishmen, other than Kendall and Woolmer, to reach double figures were Willis and Underwood. Woolmer, coming in at No 3 after 40 minutes, batted for four hours and a half. If he played and missed once outside the off stump he did so 20 times. He did not even once move off the seam and averages for giving England's faster bowlers high hopes for today.

But Woolmer kept at it, producing every now and then a hard-edged drive or a vicious hook. He came nowhere near to domination, but nowhere near to despair. It was Kendall who was nearer to getting the top of the bowling until he became a little too casual and was beaten to the wicket.

The surprise of the morning was not in the choice of men, which were as expected, nor that Thomson bowled very fast, nor in England's loss of early wickets, which is nothing new, but in the colour of the play, which was as brown as the rest



McCosker (left) rises with the ball and Australian arms rise in elation. Barlow is out, caught off the bowling of Walker.

of the field was emerald green. It spoke wonders for the groundsmen's care—and gave Australia's opening bowlers something to work on.

The combined running between wickets of Anians and Brearley, who might never have seen each other before, meant that the fall of an early wicket was almost imminent. The first to go was Anians, who gave the time-honoured sign to those on the free seats who suggested he was bust, the balance seemed to be shifting.

With the afternoon the cool north-east wind had blown away the clouds. In the best light they can have enjoyed for a week and across a quickening outfield, Randall and Woolmer took their third wicket partnership to 38 before Lillee, who maliciously hit the bowler's stamps with an under-arm throw, and Lever provided Pascoe with a well-deserved second wicket.

Wherupen, Willis and Underwood added 27 for the last wicket. The first ball from Thomson was a great effort of Thomson's to make such a storming start to his first Test match since breaking his shoulder to pieces.

The score after an hour was 17 for two, made from 10 overs. Chappell had just sent for a box.

He might as well have hit his mittens, the ball travelling at lightning speed. From there on

England's position declined. Greg left in no doubt that he is no longer everyone's beau ideal, drove Walker once past cover point, and then, having bowled between bat and pad by Pascoe.

That was 121 for four. At 134 Barlow was caught low down at second slip, low enough for the keeper to have to leave his mark to confirm that the ball had carried. At tea England were 155 for five, the promise of 100 for two having come to nought.

The first ball after lunch was driven straight to cover point by Knott. Old, allowing himself plenty of room to play the faster bowling, was caught at the wicket.

Woolmer, looking for the strike, was run out by Walters coming in to cover point and hitting the bowler's stamps with an under-arm throw, and Lever provided Pascoe with a well-deserved second wicket.

Wherupen, Willis and Underwood added 27 for the last wicket.

The surprise of the morning was not in the choice of men, which were as expected, nor that Thomson bowled very fast, nor in England's loss of early wickets, which is nothing new, but in the colour of the play, which was as brown as the rest

Sound Leicester batting effort

By Alan Gibson

GLoucester: Gloucestershire, with their first innings totals in hand, are 146 runs behind Leicestershire.

At last, on the sixth day, we had some proper cricket in the Gloucester wicket. Not a ball had been bowled before apart from a few absurd overs on Sunday. Leicestershire won the toss, and Hillwood bowled the ball. Although the rain had stopped, and the sun was threatening to come out, inspite of the prophets, he could be sure of a slow, tolerable pitch for an hour or two, if not the pitch for a misfired leg-break.

Gossage batted as short mid-on in the first over. Steele and Balderstone worked hard and steadily until just before lunch, when Balderstone was out. In the afternoon the sun grew hotter, and there was some bite in the pitch, but the rain still came. Sadiq and Stoyold were both out by the time the score had reached 33. Hildsworth and Birkenshaw were soon on. Gloucestershire were 50 for three when Foat, too, although as often, was run out at the bowler's end, sending an improbable extra run.

I met the former Gloucestershire seconder, and he said that it was a pitch that must be making Tom Goddard snap his fingers in his

grave, which is not far away. I said that I trusted that Tom, while surely snapping those large, long fingers, was viewing the proceedings from a more elevated position. Either way, Tom would have loved to have got a six, and so would Charles Parker. This is not a admirable cricketer, but nor so accustomed to the occasional old-style "sticky" as Parker and Sadiq.

Wicket nevertheless fell regularly during the afternoon, but Hildsworth felt confident enough to make a declaration at tea; the score 225 for eight. This was a sound, consistent down-the-order batting by Leicestershire, given the conditions.

When Gloucestershire went in, the pitch was possibly a little easier, but still no joke. The out-field, however, was much drier, so the hits, and the mistakes tended to die down. The runs, Sadiq and Stoyold were both out by the time the score had reached 33. Hildsworth and Birkenshaw were soon on. Gloucestershire were 50 for three when Foat, too,

although as often, was run out at the bowler's end, sending an improbable extra run.

I met the former Gloucestershire seconder, and he said that it was a pitch that must be making Tom Goddard snap his fingers in his

Hampshire accepts Tasmanian offer

By Howard

Hobart, June 16.—The former England Test batsman, John Hampshire, will play for Tasmania in their first Sheffield Shield series next year.

Hampshire has accepted an offer from the Tasmanian Cricket Council to play for the state on a one-year contract, it was announced here today.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to be hoped that he will be as good as he was in his first year.

He is to be based in Hobart and has expressed an interest to play at club level for Sandy Bay although nothing definite has been arranged with the club yet.

Hampshire, who played for Tasmania from 1968-69, was named captain for the 1969-70 season.

It is to

RT

Piggott and O'Brien will finish today triumphant note

By Neil Phillips

ought to be remote if Vincent O'Brien and his son, round off Royal Ascot with a triumph in the St Leger and the King's Stand Stakes and the finishing a fine day in his life at the Queen Alexandra Wall on his old ally, the Thoroughbred.

He has never won the Stakes, but he has King's Stand Stakes with Cassaree and Abergavenny. I think he will be a good horse.

He is not only my horse, but also a champion in the making. Last year he won five of his seven races and was second in the King's Stand Stakes.

He seems to have little or no chance of winning Godolphin's most valuable prize, but he stressed too highly.

Menvel's chance of winning the Hardwicke Stakes must be judged 'not on what he has achieved this season—he finished fourth in the Coronation Cup at Epsom recently. His form is always right, but I fancy that he may well be on this occasion. The ground at Epsom was probably too firm for Laendmonte, who had an excellent record in Newbury, where he was beaten only twice by Orange Bay. There was never much between Orange Bay and Laendmonte in Italy, where they spent their formative years.

Orange Bay, who won this race 12 months ago, will almost certainly appear in a faster ground than he will find.

Norfolk Ark is too inconsistent for my liking. He ran a good race against Lucky Wednesday at Goodwood, but a correspondingly bad one behind Jellaby at Sandown. He is a Kefirissima, who is one of 10 opponents this year. Norfolk Ark won the Major, who is one of 10 opponents this year. Kefirissima was a good horse in his first and only race at Newbury, but I cannot envisage racing Godolphin, who stand out head and above the remainder.

Of the form book supplement that the others are mutinous. For instance, a horse named Hesitant (Gulf) Soft, Warwick (dammer) Godolphin last October, a

normal-sized blanket would have covered Godolphin.

Rosa Navarro, Gittiford and King of Macedon as they flashed past the post at the end of the spring of the Thoroughbred.

Godolphin shared first prize with Menvel. Menvel, that day, were followed home by Riva Navoro, who finished a neck behind him in third place. Gittiford was a neck behind him in fourth place, followed closely by King of Macedon. Riva Navoro is a fast colt, but he took a like thoroughbred, Andressan, whom he beat at York last August, and who also finished a somewhat remote third to Godolphin and Alpharetta in the Norfolk Ark.

It would seem to have little or

no chance of winning Godolphin's

most valuable prize, but he stressed too highly.

Menvel's chance of winning the Hardwicke Stakes must be

judged 'not on what he has

achieved this season—he finished

fourth in the Coronation Cup at

Epsom recently. His form is

always right, but I fancy that he

may well be on this occasion.

The ground at Epsom was proba-

bly too firm for Laendmonte,

who had an excellent record in

Newbury, where he was beaten

only twice by Orange Bay.

There was never much between

Orange Bay and Laendmonte in

Italy, where they spent their

formative years.

Orange Bay, who won this race

12 months ago, will almost cer-

tainly appear in a faster ground

than he will find.

Norfolk Ark is too inconsis-

tent for my liking. He ran a good

race against Lucky Wednesday at

Goodwood, but a correspondingly

bad one behind Jellaby at Sandown.

He is a Kefirissima, who is one of

10 opponents this year. Kefirissima

was a good horse in his first and

only race at Newbury, but I can-

not envisage racing Godolphin,

who stand out head and above the

remainder.

Of the form book sup-

plement that the others are

mutinous. For instance, a

horse named Hesitant (Gulf) Soft,

Warwick (dammer) Godolphin last

October, a

normal-sized blanket would have

covered Godolphin.

Rosa Navarro, Gittiford and King

of Macedon as they flashed past

the post at the end of the spring of

the Thoroughbred.

It would seem to have little or

no chance of winning Godolphin's

most valuable prize, but he stressed

too highly.

Menvel's chance of winning the

Hardwicke Stakes must be

judged 'not on what he has

achieved this season—he finished

fourth in the Coronation Cup at

Epsom recently. His form is

always right, but I fancy that he

may well be on this occasion.

The ground at Epsom was proba-

bly too firm for Laendmonte,

who had an excellent record in

Newbury, where he was beaten

only twice by Orange Bay.

There was never much between

Orange Bay and Laendmonte in

Italy, where they spent their

formative years.

Orange Bay, who won this race

12 months ago, will almost cer-

tainly appear in a faster ground

than he will find.

Norfolk Ark is too inconsis-

tent for my liking. He ran a good

race against Lucky Wednesday at

Goodwood, but a correspondingly

bad one behind Jellaby at Sandown.

He is a Kefirissima, who is one of

10 opponents this year. Kefirissima

was a good horse in his first and

only race at Newbury, but I can-

not envisage racing Godolphin,

who stand out head and above the

remainder.

Of the form book sup-

plement that the others are

mutinous. For instance, a

horse named Hesitant (Gulf) Soft,

Warwick (dammer) Godolphin last

October, a

normal-sized blanket would have

covered Godolphin.

Rosa Navarro, Gittiford and King

of Macedon as they flashed past

the post at the end of the spring of

the Thoroughbred.

It would seem to have little or

no chance of winning Godolphin's

most valuable prize, but he stressed

too highly.

Menvel's chance of winning the

Hardwicke Stakes must be

judged 'not on what he has

achieved this season—he finished

fourth in the Coronation Cup at

Epsom recently. His form is

always right, but I fancy that he

may well be on this occasion.

The ground at Epsom was proba-

bly too firm for Laendmonte,

who had an excellent record in

Newbury, where he was beaten

only twice by Orange Bay.

There was never much between

Orange Bay and Laendmonte in

Italy, where they spent their

formative years.

Orange Bay, who won this race

12 months ago, will almost cer-

tainly appear in a faster ground

than he will find.

Norfolk Ark is too inconsis-

tent for my liking. He ran a good

race against Lucky Wednesday at

Goodwood, but a correspondingly

bad one behind Jellaby at Sandown.

He is a Kefirissima, who is one of

10 opponents this year. Kefirissima

was a good horse in his first and

only race at Newbury, but I can-

not envisage racing Godolphin,

who stand out head and above the

remainder.

Of the form book sup-

plement that the others are

mutinous. For instance, a

horse named Hesitant (Gulf) Soft,

Warwick (dammer) Godolphin last

October, a

normal-sized blanket would have

covered Godolphin.

Rosa Navarro, Gittiford and King

of Macedon as they flashed past

the post at the end of the spring of

the Thoroughbred.

It would seem to have little or

no chance of winning Godolphin's

most valuable prize, but he stressed

too highly.

Menvel's chance of winning the

Hardwicke Stakes must be

judged 'not on what he has

achieved this season—he finished

fourth in the Coronation Cup at

Epsom recently. His form is

always right, but I fancy that he

may well be on this occasion.

The ground at Epsom was proba-

£6,000 plus appointments

PROJECT/SALES ENGINEER OFFSHORE ENGINEER

U.K. subsidiary of a U.S. Offshore Engineering Contracting Company wishes to interview engineers in connection with two immediate vacancies at offices in the East End of London.

Today's management of a recently formed U.K. company which will draw on each of its two parent firms for all necessary support facilities and will involve in contracts for offshore facilities associated with production and loading of crude oil. The successful applicant will be required to encompass all aspects of the new company's operations and must be able to demonstrate the potential to grow with the company. Engineering technology, related experience and enthusiasm are all essential, and the successful applicant will encompass sales, contract negotiations and project management.

Excellent engineering and business development potential relating to development of offshore projects at executive level for offshore storage and loading units. Travel will be necessary to Europe, the Far East and Africa, from time to time and a foreign language could be an advantage. A good knowledge of contract negotiations will be required and, in addition to sound experience in appropriate engineering fields, the successful applicant would need to have an engineering qualification.

Salaries will be offered to those selected. Applications in writing with full personal and details should be addressed to:

The Managing Director,
BOX 1189 D, THE TIMES

AST AFRICA

Tea Estate

Tea Manager and Factory Manager are required for the Mufundi Tea Company Ltd., in northern Highlands of Tanzania. The Estate covers approximately 700 hectares under tea and a factory of 1,500,000 kilos capacity is situated there.

Candidates are invited from persons of at least 35 years of age, preferably about 40 years and speaking Swahili.

Salaries negotiable and the usual expatriate benefits of housing, car, servants etc of course.

Please write fully to Group Personnel Manager, AST Africa Ltd., 138 Cheapside, London, EC2.

MEDICAL

MARKET RESEARCH AGENCY ARMED MANAGING DIRECTOR

c. £10,000

Based London Market Research Agency, with considerable experience in expanding its ad hoc consumer research operations, appoint a Managing Director to develop and spearhead this new venture. The candidate must be a member of I.M.R.A. and is noted for the high standards of his work. This is reflected in the number of contracts he has won. He must be a man of vision and initiative, capable of developing the business further. The candidate will obviously be experienced in all aspects of research work but, in important, should have the personality and the manner of dealing with clients which will enable him to continue to operate as an entrepreneurial team.

An appointment is to be made in the city to mid-50s, to be Associate Director of a research agency at the present in possession sound administrative qualities combined with the ability to manage a large staff. The salary will be negotiable around £10,000 p.a. with a company car. There will be opportunities for promotion and career changes for a senior consumer research executive who technical skill, management ability and entrepreneurial

TURNS SHOULD BE MADE IN STRICTEST CONFIDENTIALITY.
JOHN HUGHES & HENWELL LTD., 68 OLD
BAKING STREET, LONDON W1X 9AB.
TELEGRAMS: HENWELL LONDON.
E-mail retained to advise on this appointment.
Information will be passed to our client without the applicant's knowledge.

Saudi Middle East Appointments

General Manager

**REQUIRED
Middle East
FOR
£10,000 p.a. tax free**

American Contracting Company, serving the Oil Industry for over 35 years, has an immediate requirement for a GENERAL MANAGER for its ARABIAN COMPANY, on the following General Terms. Conditions:

Initial Contract to be mutually agreed, but long-term employment is envisaged.

Hon Salary and Allowances, free of Local Income Tax, approx. US Dollars 35,000 per annum.

See Life Assurance and Medicare.

Company Car.

Reasonable Re-Location Expenses.

Weeks Annual Leave with Economy Return Air Ticket.

Annual Ex-Gratia Bonus.

Candidates should be between 35-40 years of age, appropriate professional/academic qualifications (graduate mechanical engineering preferred), with at least 5 years' contracting experience, in a senior capacity, of oil industry construction contracts in the Middle East. Fluency in Arabic not necessary but would be a distinct advantage.

Applications meeting these MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS should apply in writing, enclosing recent photograph, curriculum vitae and business or home telephone number, to:

COWARD, c/o 42 DINGWALL ROAD,
YDON CR0 2NE, SURREY.

Times Local Reports

subject matter
on all the
cts that matter

MALE SECRETARIES
SAUDI ARABIA

2-year contract to start
as Personal Secretary and Typist
to the General Manager, Sheraton and
Empress Conference Centre, Dammam, Saudi
Arabia. Salary £2,000 inc. plus increments.
Business & Technical Overseas Ltd. ref. 061 08099.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Experienced Economists

For some years the Bank has recruited Economists on short-term contracts to work in the Economics Division of its Economic Intelligence Department. The three main functions of the Division cover the general management of the economy; the balance of payments and external policy; and monetary policy and domestic finance. The contracts are normally for two to four years with the possibility of a renewal.

As existing staff leave at the end of their contracts, vacancies for new applicants will arise. The Bank would therefore be interested to hear from Economists who might wish to be considered for any opportunities which arise between now and 1980. Applicants should normally be at least 32 years old on joining the Bank, and have a 1st or good 2nd Class Degree in Economics. Emphasis will be laid on general economic training, including post-graduates qualifications, and aptitude; full consideration will be given to published material. Service with an official institution at home or abroad would be an advantage. Applications from academic staff interested in a period of secondment from their universities would also be very welcome.

Because of the nature of the Bank's responsibilities, candidates are normally required to be British by birth and of British parentage. Exceptions to these requirements are, however, made in individual cases. All candidates must satisfy the Bank of their suitability to be employed as public servants on confidential work.

Salaries in each case will be negotiated individually; the following figures, which include the London Allowance, illustrate the range at present offered:

Age 32 from £7,000
Age 36 from £8,000
Age 40 from £9,000

Application forms are available from:

The Chief of Establishments (Recruiting),
Bank of England,
London, EC2R 8AH,
Telephone 01-801 4618 or 4832.

Applicants for the more senior posts may, if they wish, write direct to Mr. J. C. R. Dow or Mr. L. A. Dicks-Mireaux at the Bank.

Director Research & Development

John & E. Sturge Limited, a member of the Boehringer Ingelheim Group, with headquarters at Ingelheim am Rhein, is a significant factor in the world citric acid market and is currently beginning to exploit its fermentation technology in other fields. The Director will take control of the existing Research and Development Departments, situated in Selby, Yorkshire, with a budget running well into six figures. Applicants, (men or women) aged 35-45, must possess a first class honours degree in either biochemistry or chemistry but subsequent performance of original work of high calibre in the biochemical field is essential: a post-

graduate qualification is also desirable. A familiarity with recent developments in one or more areas of cell genetics, enzymes, or tissue culture is also necessary, together with evidence of administrative ability such as the successful direction of a research team in industry or university.

The position will attract people already earning over £10,000 p.a.

Apply with all relevant details to:
Dr. E.R.S. Winter, Chairman and Managing
Director, John & E. Sturge Limited,
1 Wheeley Road, BIRMINGHAM B15 2LE.



SENIOR TAXATION APPOINTMENT

The Thomson Organisation Ltd.

Experienced taxation specialist required to work with small team advising on taxation aspects of complex and expanding international businesses involving North Sea oil, newspapers, publishing, travel and airline operation. Attractive salary and benefits.

Applications, giving full details of previous experience in strictest confidence to:

Michael Aidin,
The Thomson Organisation Ltd.
Thomson House,
4 Stratford Place,
London
W1A 4YG.

Director The Ciba Foundation

The Foundation, established in 1947, exists to promote international co-operation in medical and chemical research. It does so mainly by organising symposia for the exchange of information and ideas among scientists and by editing and publishing the proceedings. It is a registered charity administered by the Director and a staff of 40 at Portland Place in London.

The appointment arises from the retirement in 1978 of Sir Gordon Strelson, the present Director. It calls for wide international contacts and deep interest in scientific matters combined with the capacity to visualise future activities of the Foundation and appropriate topics for attention. A higher medical or scientific qualification is desirable; preferred age range 40 to 50. The salary, which is pensionable and open to negotiation, will be about £15,000 p.a.

Those interested are invited to write briefly, in confidence, to W. J. O. Michie quoting ref. A32504 or telephone him for further information on 041-221 7812.

This appointment is open to men and women.

MSL Management Consultants

Management Selection Limited
17 Stratton Street London W1X 6DB

HELM NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Experienced Pharmaceutical Traders

(age 25 - 35)

required for

HELM NEW YORK CHEMICAL CORP and HELM CHICAGO CHEMICAL CORP, subsidiaries of KARL O. HELM, HAMBURG, one of the leading international trading companies for chemicals and pharmaceutical raw materials. The HELM organisation operates through 32 branches and sales offices throughout the world.

Traders are required to be responsible for enlarging international import/export business in animal feed additives and pharmaceutical raw materials.

All the advantages of an international company are offered, including excellent salaries and a generous profit-sharing scheme.

Please telephone, or write in confidence to:

The Managing Director
HELM GREAT BRITAIN CHEMICALS LTD
25/27 St. George Street
London W1R 9RE
Tel: 01-491 3710

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANISATION WITH MAJOR EUROPEAN CONTRACTS

has vacancies for

PROFESSIONAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ONE OR MORE OF THESE FIELDS IS ESSENTIAL.
Some residential appointments in Europe or elsewhere U.K. based will be available for suitable high grade candidates.
For further information please telephone I.C.C. Ltd.,
01-723 2487.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHATHAM HOUSE

10 ST. JAMES SQ., LONDON SW1

Director of Studies to plan and supervise the Institute's programme of research and studies in consultation with the Director.

Professional salary with London allowance.

Applications should be sent to the Administrative Director who will, on request, supply further details of the appointment. Closing date for applications 15th July.

north west

Tourist Board

Appointment of

DIRECTOR

(£7,716 x £219(3) — £8,373 plus stage 1 supplement)

No advertisement
Applications are invited for the above post from persons with proven managerial ability and extensive experience in one or more of the following or related fields:

Tourism
Public Relations
Marketing

The Leisure Industry

Fluency in one or more European languages would be a definite advantage. The post is based at Bolton.

A full job description together with details of Conditions of Service and an application form is available from: North West Tourist Board, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L6 9DQ. Previous applicants will be automatically reconsidered.

Commonwealth Secretariat

CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

The Commonwealth Secretariat is looking for a Chief Personnel Officer to succeed the present holder. Duties include the development and maintenance of policies and procedures related to various aspects of personnel management, including recruitment and selection, and staff development. It also involves the preparation of annual reports and financial statements, and the preparation of staff handbooks and relevant publications.

Applicants should possess an appropriate Degree or Diploma in personnel administration and have had experience in personnel management at senior level. Good educational and relevant experience at senior level would be an advantage.

Detailed applications, together with names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted not later than 20 July 1977 to:

The Director (Administration)
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX
Telephone: 01-839 3411

Use this market place to recruit quality staff



01-278 9161

CONTRACTS OFFICER

Up to £7,000 p.a.

This is a challenging and rewarding appointment with one of the most progressive companies in the medium/heavy engineering environment, with the number of overseas contracts in excess of 80%.

The successful candidate will be totally responsible for all aspects of contract work, with the ability to advise senior management on commercial and legal matters, including the preparation of contract documents, assisting with negotiations in Sales Departments, etc.

Please apply in writing stating full details of age, experience and qualifications, to the Director,

BASTABLE PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.

One Teunterden Street, London, W1

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

PARLIAMENT, June 16, 1977

Doctrine of collective responsibility should apply 'except when I announce it does not'

House of Commons

A Bill is proposed for direct election to the European Parliament will be introduced next week, the Prime Minister announced during question time. To loud Conservative protests, Mr Callaghan informed Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, that the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility would not apply except "cases where I announce that it does not."

Mrs Thatcher (Newcastle upon Tyne, East, Lab) asked if the Prime Minister was satisfied with the progress of the Government in the implementation of the policies contained in the Queen's speech.

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) replied: "Yes, with some qualifications." (Laughter.)

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—The Prime Minister will be aware that there have been reports about the recent elections Bill and that the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility will be suspended.

Does he stand by his reply given from that despatch box in the House of Commons about collective responsibility on April 29 last year?

May I remind him what that was? (Labour interruptions.) It was to the effect that collective responsibility includes all ministers who must be prepared to defend Government policies at all times. Does Mr Callaghan still stand by that?

Mr Callaghan—Yes. I certainly think that doctrine should apply except in cases where I announce that it does not. (Loud Labour

laughter and Conservative protests.)

Mrs Thatcher—The Prime Minister is making a farce of Cabinet Government—(Conservative cheers)—and if he loses control of his Cabinet, he has likewise lost all authority to govern? (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—Mrs Thatcher, of course, is expected to say that I know that she believes that the doctrine of all MPs is to obey as she announced at Ebbw Vale, but in quoting from Kipling I did not know that she attended so much to the law of the jungle, which we always know is the policy of the Conservative Party.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—In view of the present position in the Queen's audience which have not survived, and policies like devolution which have had to be put down, he ought now to test public opinion in Scotland by enabling one of his own friends to represent Britain there, back up £50,000 there, by having the election on the direct elections Bill, and get it more clearly defined at this stage. As an anti-marketeer of some renown will he tell us how he feels about being gagged on what is supposedly a free vote?

Mr Foot—He must await the presentation of the Bill. That is the normal way to deal with it. All these are important questions and that is why we have been carefully considering them.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—Will he brush off the attempts by those pro-marketeers who are anxious to get into Europe to represent Britain there, back up £50,000 there, by having the election on the direct elections Bill, and get it more clearly defined at this stage. As an anti-marketeer of some renown will he tell us how he feels about being gagged on what is supposedly a free vote?

Mr Foot—Free voting and free speaking is not necessarily the same thing. He must understand that. And we are going to carry out what we are promised to do on the Bill on the matter. That is what we said we would do and that is what we are doing.

Mr Ian Gough (Eastbourne, C)—Since the Prime Minister made a statement to the Parliamentary Labour Party explaining the circumstances in which the House of Commons will not speak about it, can we expect a statement from the Prime Minister to the House on this?

Mr Foot—It is not an unknown practice for leaders of parties and their members to have private meetings. Sometimes they have been given priority of what may have occurred but the idea that in all these matters there should be a report to the House would be a novelty.

Mr Callaghan—I will take that proposal seriously and if Mr Stewart has any nominations to make perhaps, he will let me know.

Mr Andrew Faulls (Walney, East, Lab)—How can Mr Callaghan convince some of our less enlightened brethren that we are committed to the right by other means than the Queen's speech but also the outcome of the referendum and by international treaty, to the introduction of direct elections to the European Parliament, where we could play a

part in the furtherance of international socialism, which some of our colleagues seem to have forgotten?

Mr Foot—He must await the presentation of the Bill. That is the normal way to deal with it. All these are important questions and that is why we have been carefully considering them.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—Will he brush off the attempts by those pro-marketeers who are anxious to get into Europe to represent Britain there, back up £50,000 there, by having the election on the direct elections Bill, and get it more clearly defined at this stage. As an anti-marketeer of some renown will he tell us how he feels about being gagged on what is supposedly a free vote?

Mr Foot—Free voting and free speaking is not necessarily the same thing. He must understand that. And we are going to carry out what we are promised to do on the Bill on the matter. That is what we said we would do and that is what we are doing.

Mr Ian Gough (Eastbourne, C)—Since the Prime Minister made a statement to the Parliamentary Labour Party explaining the circumstances in which the House of Commons will not speak about it, can we expect a statement from the Prime Minister to the House on this?

Mr Foot—It is not an unknown practice for leaders of parties and their members to have private meetings. Sometimes they have been given priority of what may have occurred but the idea that in all these matters there should be a report to the House would be a novelty.

Mr Callaghan—I will take that proposal seriously and if Mr Stewart has any nominations to make perhaps, he will let me know.

Mr Andrew Faulls (Walney, East, Lab)—How can Mr Callaghan convince some of our less enlightened brethren that we are committed to the right by other means than the Queen's speech but also the outcome of the referendum and by international treaty, to the introduction of direct elections to the European Parliament, where we could play a

Going to Eton equals five years in jail

When Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Home Secretary had received any representations from representatives of teachers, employers or trade unions concerning acts of violence, Mr Merlyn Rees indicated he had received seven such representations from individuals and groups identifying themselves as being employees or their representatives.

Mr McCrindle—Bank staff are becoming increasingly angry at what they see as inadequate sentencing passed on those found guilty of bank robbery.

Mr Rees—As much as I sympathise with him on the second case which

I justify to take into account particular circumstances, I must take into account the individual case, which we cannot do in one stroke.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—There is a great deal of discussion among parts of the police force over the sentence of the man who got seven years for armed robbery and this gentleman got nothing. People believe that if you go to Eton or Harrow you can get away with it but if you go to a council school in Liverpool you get seven years. It is not good enough.

Mr Rees—As much as I sympathise with him on the second case which

smashed up bank and post office windows, he should be taken into account.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Lord Chancellor was taking into account Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, C)—Perhaps the justice of the case, which has raised a great deal of bitterness. The Commoner seems to have taken into account the fact that he had been to already served the legal five years. (Laughter.)

Mr Rees—There is one in prison they seem to have

been serving on the second case which he would probably serve five or six years.

Mr William Molloy (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Lord Chancellor was taking into account Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, C)—Perhaps the justice of the case, which has raised a great deal of bitterness. The Commoner seems to have taken into account the fact that he had been to already served the legal five years. (Laughter.)

It is the second time that that gentleman has robbed a bank.

Mr McCrindle—What representations did he make on the second case?

Sir Ian Gilmore, Opposition spokesman on defence (Chesham and Amersham, C), opening a debate on the conduct of the Services in the recent riots, said he did not propose to divide the House because ideally the subject should be above party politics. It would be a distortion, however, to consider the situation solely in the light of what had happened to forces pay and to ignore the defence policies of the Government.

He much regretted the position in some quarters that the Armed Forces Pay Review Body had been taken into account.

The terms of reference of the Pay Review Body are: "To review the laws concerning obscenity, indecency and violence in publications, displays and entertainments in England and Wales, except in the field of broadcasts for Forces pay and to make recommendations to the Government on censorship in England and Wales; and to make recommendations to the Services."

The names of other members of the committee would be announced shortly, he added.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say when it might have its first session?

Mr Rees—He pales as if setting up a committee of this nature was just the sort of kind of committee that he would be asked to chair. He must be aware that the interests of the trade union movement were against Government pay policy and that the Government were against the parole system that was most urgently needed.

His policies had been to cut defence, to cut and cut again. The Government had made plain that they were not interested in the social contract. Because of the Government's attitude Service morale had been damaged.

The problem was grave. There were many difficulties in the way of reforming the parole system.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—I welcome this considerable advance from nobody to at least the chairman of the committee. Can he say

2p off
the price
of gold.



54*

2p off recommended price. Stocks are or shortly will be available in all areas.

SF66

MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

ELL DONE SPAIN

Spanish people can be congratulated by their friends in the rest of Western Europe on their election. They were congratulated, first, on it at all—not in the extending way that one assists a child on his attempts to walk, but as my congratulations are invalid except from hospital or safety, a prisoner of war or successful, if too long and escape. They can be congratulated, my, on their manner of doing it. They beat the s—d slander propagated by former self-appointed according to which they were temporally incapable elementary self-discipline d to make democracy. They participated in the process with enthusiasm. Nearly eighty per cent of electorate voted, and many of meetings were many of them attended by thousands of people, of the greatest diversity put forward freely and with great vigour. Yet did a political meeting erupt into serious violence, regrettably, there was no violence between parties or candidates. It is terrorist violence of tiny sizes, aimed at disrupting possible preventing the election. The great thing is the Spaniards did not allow others to be intimidated.

It can be congratulated, on the good sense with they used their votes. In first place, virtually no one adopted by the idea of re-electing the Franco regime, only group which openly did this—the "Nationalists" of July 18" led by Sr. Pino received less than one per cent of the votes. Most equally humiliating compared to its expectations and equally salutary, is the suffered by the right-wing "Popular". When this

alliance of seven ex-potentates of the Franco regime, claiming to be believers in democracy but certain reform was formed last summer it had high hopes of winning a majority and forming the next government. But its leaders were temporarily ill qualified to inaugurate democratic government; and both their past credentials and present policies made it impossible for the opposition to accept them as genuine democrats. Their hopes of victory were crushed once the prime minister, Sr. Suárez, decided to lend his prestige to the much more genuinely liberal Democratic Centre Union.

As it is, Sr. Suárez emerges as the leader with easily the largest popular support and assuming that his very hastily constructed centre coalition holds together, he will be only a few seats short of an overall majority in the Congress of Deputies. In the Senate, with the support of most of the forty-one rural appontees as well as the candidates elected on his lists, he should have a very comfortable majority. There need be no doubt therefore that he will remain Prime Minister. More important, he will be in a strong position to impose the policies he wants, without having to reconstruct the demands of opposing allies. In particular, he will not be dependent on an alliance with the Socialists, who would certainly have driven a very hard bargain in policy terms.

That is probably a relief to the Socialists themselves. So Pepe González emerges from this election a very strong runner-up to Sr. Suárez in popular support, and his Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) will be the largest single party in the new parliament. If it joined the Government as junior partner, it would have to make compromises, especially on economic policy, which would damage its credibility. As the main parliamentary opposition it can make itself a very attractive

CESSFUL CHAIRMAN OF A COALITION

President Brezhnev has now hit words into line with He has long been acting head of State. He has led foreign heads of state but his signature to internal agreements, including final Act of the Helsinki Conference. So why bother to sign the formal title? The real reason is that the new constitution creates a job for a resident who can take over of the purely ceremonial which would have been great a burden for Mr new. The ideological reason it Soviet institutions are set to be adjusted to pond with unfolding. The new constitution gives formal endorsement to role played by the Party in ruling the country. It is therefore logical Mr Brezhnev's true role also be recognized. State authority is now merged. political reasons are less. It is just possible that is being paved for a son who could move into party leadership under the of Mr Brezhnev, but for comment the more likely action is that the president is regarded as a fitting to Mr Brezhnev's career. other things it will give the same status in protocol presidents of the United and France (which he is about to visit), not to mention those of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and so on. There was, always, slightly anomalous a mere party leader acting with heads of state may seem a detail, it is at probably mattered to a with Mr Brezhnev's pride

Europe, and even there it is unloved and worried. World Communism is now even more splintered than it was when Mr Brezhnev took power. The ideological appeal of the Soviet Union has declined. Soviet influence in the Middle East and Africa is very far from secure. Military parity with the United States has been achieved but the West is now moving into a period of technological advance which could soon put the Soviet Union back into inferiority. At home there has been economic advance but expectations have risen faster. There is frustration with the slow pace of development, the poor quality and inefficient distribution of goods, and shortcomings in agriculture. The old dream of overtaking the United States has disappeared to the back of the bottom drawer.

On the other hand Mr Brezhnev has been a very successful politician. He has been the chairman of a coalition rather than a dictator. He has had to persuade, cajole and manoeuvre, and he has done it well. He has also realized that the secret of success in today's Soviet Union is to ensure a relatively stable, secure and privileged life for the party apparatus and the professional classes. It is they who run the country and who bring down people like Mr Khrushchev who threaten their interests. Some of this stability is also appreciated by the generation which is frustrated though it may be in other ways, remembers the horrors of the war and the arbitrary terror of Stalin. Mr Brezhnev remembers too, and it has made him a cautious and conservative manager. Even adversaries can be grateful for these qualities in a man with so much power.

He has a fair chance of success, though his reign has not been quite the triumph it is sometimes made out to be. He has his enemies and critics in Moscow, and even he himself probably does not recognize the picture some alarmist western commentators paint of the Soviet Union triumphantly spreading its power and influence around the world. There have been at least as many setbacks as successes. There are very few places in the world where the Soviet Union has a really secure foothold except in eastern

in London makes clear in his recent letter (*The Times*, June 8).

There are, of course, strategic implications to these events which hitherto have been of importance to them.

Among several hundred officers whose records of service I personally found of importance, were Churchill's uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Wilson, and his close friend Hugh Dowsey (both killed in action in 1914); the adjutant and second-in-command of the battalion with which he did his training in France in 1915; his friend George Paynter ("a quiet attractive fellow, he has killed a lot of Germans with bare steel and pistol, but you would not think he would hurt a fly"); General A. R. Hopkins ("a good sort of General"); and his friend Harold Brassey, who commanded the battalion next to Churchill's on the Western Front ("I like him... how surprised we would both have been when over lunch at the Admiralty in November we could have foreseen our meeting as Infantry Colonels in a ruined farm in France and the end of the war as far off as ever. Where shall we be eighteen months hence?"). Six months later Dowsey was killed by a sniper's bullet.

Surely some institution would be willing to house these records if the Ministry of Defence seriously wish to rid of them? Might not the Imperial War Museum be a central and respected repository?

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN GILBERT,
The Map House,
Harcourt Hill,
Oxford.

June 13.

A BRITISH ARCHIVE

From Mr Martin Gilbert
Sir, My non-military historian add his support to the letter from Major Sainsbury (June 11), pointing out the serious loss to history that would be involved in the destruction of the records of service of officers commissioned before 1914?

In my own work on the biography of Sir Winston Churchill, I have frequently found that these records of service contain biographical information which, for different reasons, may not have survived in the private and family records of those concerned. Certainly each successive volume of the Churchill biography has benefited from these records, and if they are to be destroyed, future political, diplomatic

and social historians would all find certain avenues closed which hitherto have been of importance to them.

Yours faithfully,

MARTIN GILBERT,
The Map House,
Harcourt Hill,
Oxford.

June 13.

The monarchy and Europe

From Mr Robert Jackson

Sir, Before the correspondence about the monarchy and Europe becomes irretrievably doory perhaps a serious point can be extracted from it.

The consolidation of the government's support, and also the low poll achieved by the Communists—whether in spite of the ultra-modern "Eurocommunist" line they have adopted—should make it easier for the grizzled heads in the armed forces to accept the transition and harder for any diehards to involve them in an attempt to interfere with the making of the new constitution. That is to be welcomed.

The executives—including the French Head of State—are associated in the framework of the European Council and the Council of Ministers; the judiciaries are associated through the machinery of the Court of Justice; the legislatures are linked to the European Assembly; the social partners are represented in the Economic and Social Committee; and after direct elections the citizens will have their say in Community affairs.

Only the Heads of State and the Presidents of the member states have a rôle to play in the making of the new constitution. The executive—excluding the French Head of State—are associated in the framework of the European Council and the Council of Ministers; the judiciaries are associated through the machinery of the Court of Justice; the legislatures are linked to the European Assembly; the social partners are represented in the Economic and Social Committee; and after direct elections the citizens will have their say in Community affairs.

True, some may feel that their function in relation to the Community is not to support it but rather to symbolize the continuity of national—as opposed to Community—life. All the more reason for asking whether any concept of European Union could be complete without their involvement, not least because of the important part they play in defining the sense of political identity of the European peoples.

How could they be involved? The possibilities range from the association of all the Heads of State as a body with some of the Community's great occasions—for instance the Silver Jubilee of the Rome Treaty in five years time—to the formal institution of a system of rotation like that which is followed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Whichever method were chosen, its effect would be to give the work of the Community's five monarchs and four presidents a new dimension: taking up George Steiner's point (June 14), it would give our own monarchy the opportunity to make a contribution to Europe something like that which it makes to the Commonwealth. It would harness to the European cause some of the popularity enjoyed by the Heads of State, and it would give much needed life and ceremonial colour to the idea of the Community.

And, not last, it would help to show that in the Community there need be no incompatibility between the development of a European identity and the traditions and diversities of the European nations: that Europeanism and patriotism need not be alternatives but that they can be two sides of the same coin.

The response to the Queen's Silver Jubilee both in Britain and abroad shows the power and value of the type of political symbolism which it is one of the functions of a Head of State to embody. Without it the Community is surely the poorer.

Yours etc,
ROBERT JACKSON,
2 Rue Ravenstein,
1000 Brussels.
June 14.

INCOMES policy

From Mr Campbell Christie

Sir, Mr Graham Cleverley (May 31) has accused me of suffering from "money illusion". This charge is scarcely credible when trade unions have foregone money increases for two years, and accepted a 15 per cent cut in living standards, in the belief that this would be of economic benefit. That belief was an illusion, from which Mr Cleverley appears to continue to suffer. After two years inflation is still running at over 16 per cent, unemployment has soared to record levels, and public services and living standards have fallen. The Government has taken from ordinary people to the tune of £7,000m per year and given it away to boost profitability—and yet capital investment falls.

The £7,000m represents a real sacrifice by trade union members: it is the supposed benefits which are totally illusory. I argued in my article not only for a return to normal collective bargaining, but also for a complete change in government policies on prices, public spending, employment and investment. The hard experience of the last two years is ample proof of the need for this. The "profits illusion" has been exposed.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL CHRISTIE,
Deputy General Secretary,
Society of Civil and Public
Services, 12/126 Southwark Street, SE1.

and his delight in the trappings of power.

It would also be understandable if he were concerned about his place in Soviet history. The leadership of the Soviet Union since the death of Lenin has been a bit of an embarrassment. Stalin was a monster whose crimes are well grudgingly admitted. Mr Khrushchev was denounced as a bare-brained schemer and is remembered as the man who disrupted agriculture and threw the party apparatus into confusion and revolt just as it was getting its breath after the terrors of the Stalinist period. He was also humiliates in the Cuban confrontation with the Americans. Mr Brezhnev would probably prefer to be remembered as the man who took the Soviet Union to a new and higher level of development, brought a degree of normality and security to Soviet life, achieved military parity with the United States, and extended Soviet influence overseas. But he will have achieved something new and remarkable: if he merely manages to leave office without being denounced and his entry re-written in the reference books.

He has a fair chance of success, though his reign has not been quite the triumph it is sometimes made out to be. He has his enemies and critics in Moscow, and even he himself

probably does not recognize the picture some alarmist western commentators paint of the Soviet Union triumphantly spreading its power and influence around the world. There have been at least as many setbacks as successes.

There are very few places in the world where the Soviet Union has a really secure foothold except in eastern

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who was the fourth man?

From Sir Michael Clapham

Sir, You print today (June 15) two articles by Peter Hennessy which disclose that he, and other unnamed persons, believe Donald Beves to have been the man who guided Phibby, Burgess and Maclean in the early years of their treachery". This imputation, he says, will be hard to bear. Sir Donald should be as far as us who treasure our friendship with Donald Beves if a shred of evidence were adduced to support it. Will Mr Hennessy reveal what basis of fact he has for allegations expressed in your report? I am interested in this.

Donald Beves "was suspected by security circles" he "emerged as the main suspect"; his efforts may have begun in 1932 and 1933.

"He kept the political extremism which the MI5 investigation is thought to have discovered in him deeply concealed". Sir, this is not good enough. Would you print such unsupported innuendo if the subjects were alive and able to sue for libel?

I write as one who knew Donald Beves well for over 30 years who died in 1971. In 1933 when he was Tito's became a close friend, attended many of his parties between then and 1935, and dined or drank coffee or beer in his rooms on other evenings while talking to him and his friends. My wife, who came up to Newham in 1931, was also rapidly absorbed into his circle. We were thus both in close contact with him during the relevant years. We can certainly bear witness that his political extremism was well concealed". We can recall no remotely political conversation with him nor a political book much later than *Rabelais* in the large library to which he gave frequent access. His rooms were indeed free from the obnoxious politics of Cambridge as that period: a place where one talked of ideas, books, the theatre, of people and the acts of food and wine.

Neither my wife nor I can remember meeting Donald Maclean—when she knew well through family connections—or Burgess or Phibby in Donald Beves' rooms, nor hearing their names mentioned there. There were it is true, few notable figures in Cambridge who did not run into Donald Beves in one capacity or another, for he had the gift of friendliness: but if you turn a cultivate, infinitely kind, generous-hearted man into a Communist spy master because he had casual contacts with three men who later became defectors, you owe it to your

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY GRIGSON,
Broad Town,
Wiltshire.

From Mr Monty Danischewsky

Sir, Your front page story today (June 15) of "The Cambridge Connection" surely should be given an extra filip by the present revival of Ealing comedies on BBC 2.

At breakfast this morning my wife pointed out to me that this new series could make the film of *The Logical Conclusion of "The Cambridge Connection"* is the slow but painful discovery that the entire British Foreign Office has defected to Russia, whilst the whole Russian Foreign Office has taken over in Whitehall. The ensuing confusion might well serve the cause of peace for many years to come—since it would take heaven knows how long to work out who wants to fight whom and for what.

Yours etc,
M. DANISCHEWSKY,
7 Boundstone Road,
Boundstone,
Farnham,
Surrey.

Fusion of the legal professions?

From Mr Ronald Graveson, QC

Sir, The main issues before the Royal Commission on Legal Services should be the function, integrity, efficiency (including training) and cost of the legal profession(s). Whether there is to be one legal profession or two is a subsidiary matter of organization that should not be allowed to distract attention from these principal issues of substance.

Having belonged to both legal professions and spent the last six years looking attentively at a third, that of the methods, as a member of the Royal Commission, I find myself growing excited over the tide of your interesting leader on June 13. Whether we have one profession or two, specialization is necessary in the service of the client or patient. In law it is achieved on a horizontal level of parallel professions, in medicine generally in a vertical structure. The only practical reason for thinking that a single profession would be advantageous in the law is unlikely to be uprooted in the minds of lawyers. It may facilitate professional integration within the European Economic Community, including the United Kingdom. But we have no need to burn down the farmhouse to reach this little pig. The result is already being achieved within the existing organization.

If law were a single profession operating with its present reasonable degree of efficiency, I should be reluctantly split it into two, I am equally unconvinced of the need to combine the two established professions for quite apart from all other reasons, to do so would create unnecessary and long-lasting disturbance. There are far more difficult, urgent and less difficult things to do in the improvement of our legal services.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD GRAVESON,
12 Gray's Inn Square,
Gray's Inn, WC1.
June 13.

Choosing a Labour Leader

From Mr Humphrey Berkeley

Sir, You suggest (leading article, June 14) that the Leader of the Labour Party should continue to be elected by MPs alone.

When I was a Conservative MP, I played some part in establishing a similar process. I was primarily concerned to establish clear rules, where none existed before.

Since then there has been a decline in the public regard in which MPs are held. Some have been disowned by their own constituency organizations, and many of these have been Labour MPs. There is no clear evidence that moderate MPs have been ousted by militant left-wingers in the majority of these cases.

A constituency organization is fully entitled to decide not to re-adopt its MP in advance of a general election. An MP is not entitled to a "parson's freehold". In most cases MPs and their constituency organizations part by mutual consent.

Since, however, there is evidence that such an organization is not always, in some cases, not highly respected, is it not time for the major political parties to extend the "electoral college" which chooses their leader?

The present Labour Party Conference is heavily overdominated by the card votes of the trade unions. It would not, however, be difficult to devise an electoral convention to give fair representation to the constituency Labour Parties on the basis of population, or to strike a balance between the votes allocated to the constituency parties and the trade unions respectively.

If there is any complaint that such a system would benefit the left or right of the party, perhaps such a fear would lead to a much needed increase in party membership throughout the country.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BERKELEY,
3 Pages Yard,
Church Street,
Chiswick, W4.

necessary highly developed co-ordinations of mental and muscular control is in itself a demanding process requiring concentration, application, determination and self-control to an exceptional degree. But acquiring technical facility is only a means to an interpretative end which calls into play a full range of faculties—intellectual and stylistic analysis, selective and aesthetic judgment, historical perspective and an ability to present and communicate...

The exercise of these qualities has a value which justifies their inclusion in any system of higher education independent of their vocational nature. The failure to do so constitutes a grave omission.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LEWIS,
Royal Academy of Music,
Marylebone Road, NW1.

June 10.

Label proceedings

From Mr Francis Benyon

Sir, This Society is concerned at the way a safeguard provided by Parliament for the publication of a newspaper without an order of a judge in chambers is being abused. Will the court authorise the short-circuiting of criminal proceedings?

Mr Denis Lemon, one of the defendants in the Whitehouse prosecution, has stated that there were two hearings in chambers. At the first the judge made

Why the dialogue on human rights must continue

We argue about human rights. We do argue for them. We uphold and defend the rights of man. And even, from time to time, we put special sections about him into "agreements on security and cooperation in Europe", as we did in the document signed in Helsinki. And so, consequently, the Soviet Union also puts its name to the observance of "the rights of man", since this seems to be the way things are done in Europe. "And besides", says the Soviet Union with a sweet smile, "in our country all these 'human rights' were established years ago, even more so than in Europe. So there is really no point in us discussing 'human rights' as a separate subject, and generally speaking his section is unnecessary". But if the Europeans really want it, all right then, you don't mind, it's a skin off our nose. But under one condition—complete non-interference in our internal affairs which are "the sovereign authority of a sovereign state".

So everybody is happy. Everything seems to be in order. Everyone is in favour of sovereign rights. And everyone is in favour of human rights.

But suddenly, as soon as one touches the question of these "rights" with any degree of reality, the cloudless, peace-loving mood suddenly fades away and the faces of the Soviet leaders instantly darken. The Soviet Government turns to the West and announces coldly, "So, you want another cold war, do you? Or maybe not only a cold war? Very well, we're ready! Anytime you like!"

The world does not seem able to get away from these "human rights". The explanation is very simple. "Human rights" do not exist in the Soviet Union, everybody knows this, including the Soviet Government, but they pretend that "human rights" exist and are observed, so as not to scare away their foreign friends. You see, our men and women ("the people") have entrusted their rights to the state, and the state decides what is useful to them and what is harmful to them. The state knows best.

This subtle political distinction can be illustrated by the recent behaviour of a certain KGB colonel, who was interrogating a "religionist" (that is to say, someone arrested for believing in God) before sentencing him to ten years in the camps. While arguing with the colonel in defence of "human rights", the prisoner referred to the paragraph in our Constitution that guarantees "freedom of conscience". In other words he pushed the colonel up a logical cul-de-sac. But the colonel kept his head. "Our Soviet constitution"

he said, "is enshrined in letters of gold . . . he thought for a minute and added, "We write one thing, you abroad . . . (pause), we say another thing . . . and we do . . . (at this point he approached the prisoner and held his fist under his nose) . . . we do as we please! Understand?"

Individual paragraphs of the agreement do provide for reunification of families, marriages with foreigners and non-destruction of journalists' films. But try to imagine these paragraphs in the context of relations between, say, Britain and France, each sentence individually discussed and repeatedly negotiated. Suppose that there was now an agreement allowing a Luxembourg to visit his Belgian wife. Read carefully the points in the agreement which Western diplomats managed to push through with such labour and cunning. And you will shudder at the monstrosity of these humane recommendations, the contents of these paragraphs, where meetings between husband and wife or father and daughter have had to be specially established and proved as part of the process of defense. What sort of "free exchange of people and ideas" is this? It is laughable.

The only thing the agreement seems to lack is a special chapter banning the slave trade between European nations, or inviting the participating states to ban it. Let me add, I wanted to remove works of literary fiction from the list of especially dangerous crimes. But as for preventing customs men from confiscating manuscripts—the West was unfortunately unable to obtain. Already the "human rights" of the agreement begin to look like a parody of the KGB colonel's fits.

The further one goes the harder the road, from Helsinki to Belgrade, the road towards détente and verification of the agreement. And how does the Soviet Union show that its iron rules have been relaxed? In the same way as before, by arresting dissidents, by arresting in particular those who voluntarily worked to fulfil the agreement. Alexander Ginzburg, Yuri Orlov, Anatoli Shcharansky and others. Translated into diplomatic language this means, "Don't stick your nose into our affairs. We've put them inside, and we'll keep putting them inside, to maintain human rights and freedom of speech. Understand?"

I am afraid that once again the West will not understand. Because the parties to the agreement not only spoke but also thought in different languages—one in the language of dialogue, the other that of monologue. In the West everything is built up by dialogue: parliament, politics, press, controversy, the development of art or the economy. This is why to differ is not a crime here, because it is a condition of

dialogue. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is exclusively monological. The same delivers its monologue non-stop while the citizen's duty is to join in like a chorus, accepting what is said and putting it into practice. This is the way of doing things which the Soviet Government would like to teach the West. We are the ones who speak, you are the ones who say yes. And if you start raising objections, it means you are against relaxing international tension. It means you're anti-Soviet. In

dialogue, the government questions. For instance: "Do we have freedom of speech, as it says in the Helsinki Agreement?" "Is a Soviet citizen who is not a Jew allowed to emigrate?" "Can I take out a subscription to *The Daily Telegraph*, or at least to *The Guardian*?" In other words, they are shouting for "human rights", a matter which was supposed to have been decided. There are not very many of these dissidents, but they do exist, some in prison, some out of it. And they keep asking questions, making protests and complaints, and when their complaints aren't answered, they send them secretly to the West, where suddenly our dictator finds himself being asked (in an extremely wounding way), "Can you tell me, please, who are these dissidents and why do you persecute them?"

Ab, the West, the West always asking questions that shouldn't be asked. Why have the dissidents become such a bone of contention? Only because of these questions, this illicit urge to ask "Who killed Kirov? Who killed Gorki? Why did our tanks crush Czechoslovakia?" The state pretends not to hear and accuses the imperialists of once again threatening our security. Don't ask questions, don't start a dialogue! The dictator has the floor and he is pronouncing his set speech on the subject of "human rights".

The dissidents have found a language in common with the West, not because both groups are dedicated to "imperialism". It is simply that both are open to dialogue. In the end dialogue is one of the qualities of human thought and life, and of that part of the world's culture which has not yet been gripped by a vice. Let them shout all they want, but keep asking questions, if not of the Soviet Government, at least of yourself, both your freedom of conscience and those of your fellow citizens. Détente is part of dialogue. Be natural and ask the question, "How many have you now arrested for exercising 'human rights' and free dialogue?"

Andrey Sinyavsky

The author is a Russian writer and literary critic. He left the Soviet Union in 1973 having been imprisoned there from 1966 to 1972.

© Andrey Sinyavsky, 1977.

(Translated by Nicholas Bethell and David Burg)

A cold light on Soweto's black barracks



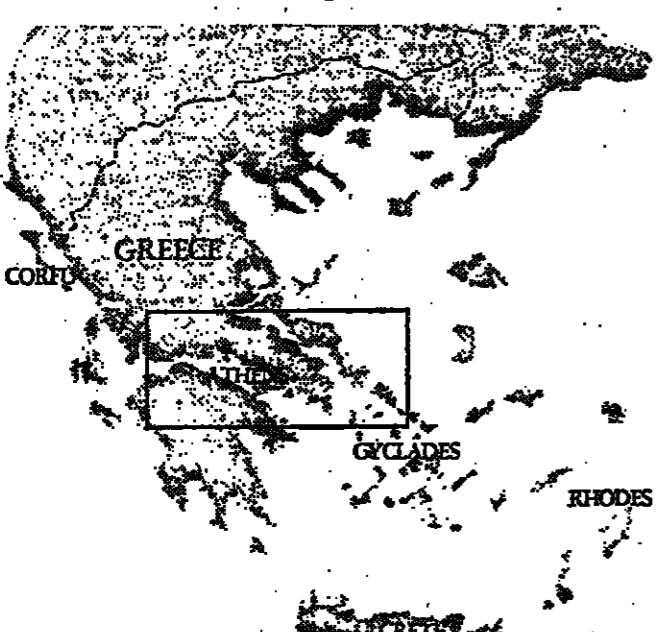
The anniversary of the Soweto riots last year is the appropriate occasion for the publication of Joyce Sikakane's auto-biographical account of life in that city of barracks for black labour. White visitors, she tells us, are taken to the up-market Durban "middle-class" estate to see how well the Africans are housed, given tea in fine tea-room in the Ernest Oppenheimer park, and are as carefully segregated from African realities as any tourist is from Soviet realities in Russia—or, from Marx's realties anywhere behind the curtain. This beautifully written story takes us into the tiny four-room houses built on a "bush system", without inside walls, even lights, devoid of telephones or cookers—a concrete extension of the bush hut, only far less spacious and comfortable. Here are shown the daily lives, the rush-hour crush (which actually makes the rail cars sag), the struggle to make ends meet, conditions in the one hospital, the constant harassment by the police, enforcing the pass laws, the rampant crime and violence which the police ignore. Joyce Sikakane (Mrs Kenneth Rankin) lived the Soweto life, was one of the lucky few to get an education, wrote the first woman to become a reporter on two South African newspapers, for whom she filed unprintable stories of her conditions. Inevitably, the police get her in, imprisoned her, mistreated her, and charged her under the Terrorism and anti-Communist Act (we get another useful glimpse of Swanson the well-known sadistic policeman who presides over the often fatal interrogations—he never seems to 'use' anyone for 'libel') and, when the charges failed to stick, underwent the peculiar Afrikaner penalty of banishment. She professionally but finally had to leave South Africa. The book is impersonal and factual; it is, however, the light it sheds is white and cold. That does not disguise the author's love for her people, and identification with their problems. She should be widely read, for this is not just an analysis of Soweto, but a critique of the theory of apartheid alias separate development.

Roy Lewis

A widow on Soweto by Joyce Sikakane. International Defence and Aid Fund. 80p.

This monument to our city-state and its deities may survive the very seasons themselves.

Pericles. The Greatest Statesman of Ancient Athens 447 B.C.



For ten months of the year, and every year, countless thousands of people, from all corners of the modern world, set out on a pilgrimage to witness perhaps the most awe-inspiring monument in all the ancient world.

A stunning architectural achievement, the radiantly beautiful Parthenon on the Acropolis, was built wholly of marble and conceals structural refinements that continue to baffle the world. An unsymmetrical marvel that to us, mere humans, appears symmetrical.

The Acropolis dominates a modern Athens that is almost unique as a twentieth-century holiday experience. For here the visitor has very nearly the whole year from which to choose.

From February, time of sales and carnivals past the heat of July, and on through to November, Athens' magnetism never fades.

And Athens' off-season is a real discovery. A perfect climate. Beaches and the Aegean free from the maddening crowd. A multitude of winter festivals, and the nightly pleasures of the Opera and the Theatre.

A chance to meet the Greek at his most relaxed. And, most of all, a peace that can be experienced, but never described.

The unhurried traveller can truly explore, wherever his curiosity takes him.

The treasured moment to the mighty god of the sea, Poseidon's temple at Cape Sounion, marks the corner of the world that the sun chose for its most dramatic sunset.

Or the Saronic Isles, Aegina, Poros, Hydra and Spetsae. Each a perfect island paradise of soft sand and miniature villages.

Or Evia, a massive peninsula-like island created, it would seem, solely for the sun-worshipper. Mile after mile of golden beaches, including that oasis in a supersonic world, the deserted cove.

Or further afield, the breathtaking splendour of Delphi, the ghostly quiet of Olympia, and even Marathon itself, a modest twenty-six miles and a few hundred yards away (as the athlete runs).

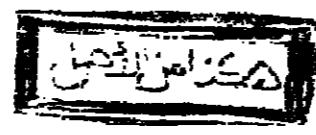
Athens, and in fact the whole of the Grecian World, has a welcome that stretches from the first day of spring to the last day of winter.

Just ask your travel agent or write to us and we'll send you all the information you need on the massive choice of high-season and off-season holidays and how to fly there on our national airline, Olympic Airways. Write to: The National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195/197 Regent Street, London W1. Our number is 01-734 5997/8/9.

Who can say which month you will choose to begin your Grecian adventure? But one thing we are sure of. No month in Athens would be complete without a journey to the majestic monument that once filled Pericles' dreams.

Greece and the Hellenic Isles.

They're closer than you think.



Cathedral is a friend to Westminster

**Get quoted
in
The Times.**

Everybody likes being quoted in The Times, particularly public companies. If you are not quoted, telephone Patrick Miller, for details on 01-852 1234 extension 250, or write to Hart's Times Newsroom Limited, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices

Company profits disappoint

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. S. Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5

S. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**Weatherall
Green & Smith**
Chartered Surveyors - Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

High	Low	Stock	Int. Gross Price Change Only Yield	Div. Yield	REPORT	Green High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	Green High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	Green High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	Green High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield	Green High Low Company	Price Change Only Yield
BRITISH FUNDS																					
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																					
INSURANCE																					
100% 1976/77 Investment Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	A-B	20	11.200 7.440	20	11.100 7.320	20	11.200 7.470	20	11.100 7.320	20	11.200 7.470	20	11.100 7.320	20	11.200 7.470	20	11.100 7.320
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	AAH	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	AB Electric	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	AGB Research	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	APT Glass	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Armstrong Bros	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Armstrong Ind	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	As A	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Avon Grads	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Avon Ind	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Bailey Metal	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	100%	1976/77	100%	1976/77	Barry Corp	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400	100	10.000 8.400
100% 1976/77 Treas. Fund	1																				

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

How they sold
a 17 pc
stake in BP,
page 23

sible trade deficit rises sharply to 44m as export worries mount

By Blake
Correspondent

its trade deficit worsened in May to give a £244m visible surplus twice as large

of the setback to its position was caused by and almost certainly deterioration of our oil position.

The picture is rather better if the past three months are taken together as a whole, with volume recording a 4 per cent rise, though almost all of this came in April.

On the services front, the increase in May would seem to raise the possibility that industry, faced with mounting domestic costs, is determined to keep profit margins on exports at the high level they reached at the end of 1976.

That high level of profits was achieved by maintaining prices in foreign currency stable at a time when the pound was falling; now manufacturers are being forced to put foreign currency prices up to achieve the same effect because sterling is stable.

Some exporters feel that the higher profit margins they are

signs for some months. In April there were the first tentative signs that things might at last be improving, with quite a sharp surge in the volume of sales overseas.

In May, much of that gain was lost and the performance would have been even worse but for a remarkable recovery by the motor industry.

The picture is rather better if the past three months are taken together as a whole, with volume recording a 4 per cent rise, though almost all of this came in April.

On the services front, the increase in May would seem to raise the possibility that industry, faced with mounting domestic costs, is determined to keep profit margins on exports at the high level they reached at the end of 1976.

That high level of profits was achieved by maintaining prices in foreign currency stable at a time when the pound was falling; now manufacturers are being forced to put foreign currency prices up to achieve the same effect because sterling is stable.

Some exporters feel that the higher profit margins they are

taking will make it worth spending more on all the ancillary activities which can help to increase sales, but there may also be an element of taking profits where and when one can without worrying too much about the longer term implications for Britain's share of world markets.

Imports rose by 2.5 per cent in volume in May over the previous month, but once again the sad picture of imports of finished manufactures growing faster than raw materials was clear to see. There was a huge increase (25 per cent) in the volume of car imports, which had been temporarily depressed in April.

Imports of industrial materials did not increase, while the drop is measured imports which had been apparent in the early spring seems to have been reversed.

One point which has good and bad implications for the economy is that although export prices rose sharply, the price of imports hardly moved at all, so that the terms of trade index rose by 14 per cent.

The good thing about this is

Tables, page 25

Money supply growth wed substantially

Whitmore
in the money supply substantially in May after the rise in the month to

banking month to April M3, the broad-based measure of money supply, had by 2.4 per cent. But in weeks to May 18 the growth showed to 0.5.

Growth in M1, which time deposits, also ed sharply, to 0.3 per cent.

The major reason for the has been the stepping Government's sales of securities. Although government borrowing was unexpected during the period, standard purchases of sector debt by the non-sector were enough to it to a substantial

many of these parts appreciated the falls in money supply was matched in May and early April as of national savings a bonus.

bank borrowings by parts of the public sector a decline, the main to money supply expansion month came from the private sector, loan

This is estimated to be £35m on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Financial Editor, page 23

Table, page 25

Industrial output still at depressed level

By Caroline Atkinson

Industrial output, as measured by provisional April figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office, shows little sign of speeding Britain's long slow haul out of recession.

Output in the month was at the same depressed level recorded in the fourth quarter of last year.

But the statisticians who compile the production index believe that there was an underlying upward trend, which was not disclosed by the figures. This was still sluggish, however, at about 14 to 2 per cent annual rate.

Manufacturing output actually showed a fall in April, but the more reliable three-month comparison shows a modest 0.7 per cent rise in the latest three months over the previous period.

A sharp downward revision of 1 per cent in the total output index for the first-quarter meant that April's all-industry figure was only very slightly below the average for the three quarters.

A bigger-than-expected drop in construction output was largely responsible for the revisions. In the final published estimate of building output this year, a 7.5 per cent clamp in activity between the fourth quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1977 is recorded.

Britain's unseasonable weather takes some of the blame for the depressed level of output. The rainy months since last summer's drought

may have held up some construction work. Rainfall in the January to March period was 50 per cent above average for the time of year.

Unusually warm weather in February and March is thought to have contributed to a sharper-than-expected 4.6 per cent drop in gas, electricity and water output in the latest three months.

Other special factors to upset the statistics include the higher level of strikes in recent months. Steel output has been hit by the Port Talbot dispute, and the output of metal manufacturing industries between February and April is 4.5 per cent below the level in November to January.

But statistical quirks apart, there can be no doubt that Britain's industrial recovery is proceeding at a snail's pace. The strongest sector is mining and quarrying where North Sea oil activity helped to raise output by more than 7 per cent in the February to April period.

There is some evidence of the success of the Government's strategy of shifting resources into investment. This sector expanded by 2 per cent in the latest three months against a rise of 0.9 per cent for consumption goods, and a 1 per cent fall in intermediate goods industries.

Meadowbank, at the United States Embassy in London a court hearing taking evidence in connection with suits filed against Westinghouse Electric Corporation in the United States went into camera to hear submissions from Mr Forrest Bannon, an official of the foreign commerce section of the United States Department of Justice.

Earlier seven senior RTZ

documents were released by the House of Representatives Committee on Commerce, despite Gulf's protests. The House hearings do not directly concern the activities of Rio Tinto-Zinc, the United Kingdom mining finance house, but the company and its Canadian subsidiary Rio Algom are mentioned frequently in the documents.

Early in the committee's interrogation of Mr Jerry McAfee, Gulf's chairman, he said he did not know if RTZ had been a member of the cartel, nor if RTZ had been treated like a country in the cartel instead of an ordinary company. (RTZ has uranium mines in Canada, Namibia and Australia.)

Meadowbank, at the United States Embassy in London a court hearing taking evidence in connection with suits filed against Westinghouse Electric Corporation in the United States went into camera to hear submissions from Mr Forrest Bannon, an official of the foreign commerce section of the United States Department of Justice.

A letter to a Gulf executive

There were also strong indications that Category B applications on behalf of the underwriters for more than their original allocations were also going well.

Further support for the offer also came from W. Greenwell, stockbrokers, who argue in their latest Oil Commodity that the 845p offer price is less than the market valuation of its North Sea and North American interests.

Greenwell estimate that BP's earnings should double in 1978 and may argue that it is substantially stronger than other United States oil majors in terms of 1980 earnings.

How BP shares were sold,

BNOC secures \$825m from UK and American banks

By Adrienne Gleeson

After weeks of rumours in the money markets, British National Oil Corporation announced yesterday that it had raised \$825m (about £480m) from British and American banks to finance part of its North Sea exploration and development programme.

The amount which has been raised is rather larger than the markets had expected, but Lord Karrington, chairman of BNOC, said yesterday that the corporation could have made it needed. The success of Citibank, the Corporation's agents in arranging the package, proved that "some of the most influential and forward-looking banks in the world have decided that BNOC is worth backing".

The banks participating in the loan include Citibank as manager, six other American banks, Barclays, National Westminster, Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The loan, which is for eight years, has been arranged in two parts in order to provide BNOC with its funds at the best possible rate and to build in some flexibility. Of the total, the greater part—\$675m—is being raised in American domestic dollars by the seven United States banks plus Barclays and National Westminster.

These funds will be available at 113 per cent of Citibank's prime rate for the first two years, 115 per cent for the next two, and marginally more thereafter.

The remaining \$150m is being provided in Eurodollars by Barclays, NatWest and the three Scottish banks. These funds will bear interest at one per cent over the London interbank rate for the first four years of the loan, and marginally more thereafter.

The remaining \$150m is being provided in Eurodollars by Barclays, NatWest and the three Scottish banks. These funds will bear interest at one per cent over the London interbank rate for the first four years of the loan, and marginally more thereafter.

In a technical move designed to part with the loans are being made to Britoil, a charity established in the United States for the purpose of accepting these loans to finance the forward purchase of oil from BNOC.

From the third quarter of 1978, BNOC has undertaken to deliver sufficient oil to meet Britoil's obligations on the interest and capital repayments. BNOC is, in turn, appointed as Britoil's agent to sell the oil.

The agreements do not place any limit on the destination of BNOC's oil.

Lord Karrington said yesterday that less than half of the corporation's estimated share of the oil flowing from the field in which it has stakes—which include the Thistle and Ninian Fields—would be required to service the interest and capital repayments on the loans.

Financial Editor, page 23

US duties on Japanese goods 'defy' Gatt rules'

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 16

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Council has expressed "grave concern" at the implications of American measures against imports of Japanese electronic consumer goods, particularly colour television sets.

It will keep the issue under "close review" pending the conclusion of United States court procedures. The Treasury has appealed against a customs court decision that countervailing duties must be paid on these imports, which last year amounted to \$1.89m (about £1,100m).

While duties are not actually being levied pending a final court verdict, American importers are being required to deposit bonds equivalent to the amount of duty payable if the customs court decision, taken on April 12, is upheld.

During today's council meeting, there was unanimous condemnation of the American measure, as a clear contravention of Gatt rules. Mr Robert Brungart, the American delegate, said yesterday that the administration shared this concern.

"The United States recognizes its obligations under Gatt and will do everything possible to honour them," he added. "We share the deep concern. This was not a decision of the United States Government and the matter is being pursued in a higher court."

The EEC representative said that if the matter were not resolved trading partners of the United States "would not remain passive".

A Gatt working party report of June 5 ruled that the American action violated the General Agreement and was causing serious harm to Japanese exports.

The customs court decision was to the effect that the rebate on Japanese domestic consumption tax permitted to Japanese exporters amounted to a subsidy.

As a result of the obligatory posting of bonds—the amount for this year is estimated at between \$200m and \$300m—prices have risen.

Ford U S admits 'improper' payments

Dearborn, Michigan, June 16.

Ford Motor Company said it made a total of \$250,000 (about £150,000) in improper overseas payments during 1974 and 1975.

A Ford spokesman would not say in which countries the payments were made.

The company said that it filed the findings of its own investigation with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) three months ago, but did not publicly announce them because "they were so insignificant as to not require disclosure".

Ford said that most of its improper payments went to customs officials to ensure the return of customs deposits made by the company's overseas affiliates.

The consensus finally reached was that if the club was to survive as a viable entity, it would be necessary to delineate where the competition was and the nature of its strength as a prelude to eliminating it once and for all.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

It goes on to say that Gulf should always protest against predatory suggestions with confidence that the Canadian government will recognize the unfair standard presented as far as Gulf is concerned. There is the further point that the letter's objection and disagreement will in all likelihood just be noted and overridden by other cartel members.

The letter observes that this is a rather predatory attitude and might involve legal problems in the United States.

Little hope of help from Government for building

A delegation from both sides of the building industry and associated professions left a meeting with the Prime Minister last night with little hope of Government help.

Mr Eric Lyons, the leader of the delegation, and president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said they had left Mr Callaghan in no doubt about the industry's parlous situation.

"There is no light in the sky," he said. "It is a grey scene."

The delegation told Mr Callaghan that the public spending cuts had been applied with undue severity on construction and unless decisions already taken were reversed, the present unemployment level of 300,000 in the sector would rise to 400,000 by the end of next year.

If some of last year's public spending cuts were not restored the industry could be permanently damaged and unable to meet the needs of the economy when the upturn comes.

Mr Callaghan promised to consider several avenues which the delegation suggested to him. However, he emphasised the fight against inflation was his major priority, and therefore no big changes could be considered.

Mr Peter Morley, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said that the Prime Minister had been told that unemployment in the construction sector now accounted for a fifth of the national total. They reminded him that the sector employed two million people, all of whom had voted to use at the next election.

Washington says Alaska pipe tariff 'excessive'

Washington, June 16.—The Justice Department today charged that the consortium of oil companies that own the TransAlaska pipeline will reap as much as \$500m (about £526m) in overcharges next year if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the rates the eight concerns want.

The department's anti-trust division filed a rate protest with the ICC seeking an examination of the estimated \$9,000 cost of the pipeline and of the method by which costs and rates of return are calculated by the pipeline's owners.

Transportation rates charged for transportation rates charged for use of the pipeline and some of those rates are scheduled to go into effect as early as June 30.

Mr Joe Sims, deputy assistant attorney general for anti-trust, said the rate proposed by the pipeline owners may be as much as \$2 a barrel above the rate needed to yield a fair return of 14 per cent on their equity investment.

Change in Gatt multi-fibre arrangement 'crucial' to textiles

By Peter Hill

Renegotiation of the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement was crucial to the textile industries of Britain and Europe, Mr Bill Barnes, chairman of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation, said yesterday.

Textile lobby, he said, was no longer regarded as crudely protectionist and it now was widely recognized that there was no benefit to the world economy in reducing demand in advanced countries through seriously increased unemployment.

The EEC spearheaded by Britain and France, will press for fundamental changes to the trade agreement designed to promote the orderly development of trade in textiles and clothing.

Mr Barnes told the organization's annual meeting in London:

This was especially so when much of the overseas competition

New body named to take over national savings

By Margaret Stone

A Money Management Association, backed by the National Savings Movement and the Government, seems the most likely successor to the National Savings Movement which is under threat of death after the Government's decision to withdraw all forms of Civil Service support last year.

The search for a new life style for the movement has been exercising the imagination of the National Savings Committee since then. A new approach by a Money Management Association is noticeable in France, Britain, Ireland and Luxembourg.

EEC production growth is 3 pc, Commission says

Brussels, June 16.—Since the beginning of this year, the real growth of the gross national product in the European Economic Community continued at an annual rate of a little below 3 per cent, the EEC Commission said today in its June graphs and notes.

The report said this trend is the aggregate result of stagnation, or even a slight contraction, in building and construction activity and a somewhat hesitant expansion in industrial production.

Last year real growth was 4.5 per cent.

Latest data show that a tendency for industrial production to expand at a moderate pace is noticeable in France, Britain, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Delay over decision on truck weights could cause loss of sales, industry chief says

By Clifford Webb

The motor industry's increasing frustration with the Government over its refusal to lift the permitted weight of trucks into line with European competition brought a stern public warning from Mr David Plastow, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), and managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors, yesterday.

To date, however, the Government seems to be more impressed by the claims of the strong anti-juggernaut lobby than Britain's road system is unsuitable for such giants than by the manufacturers' insistence that by adding more axles to spread the load they can build 38-tonners comparable to present trucks in size and weight transferance.

Mr Plastow, who was elected president for a second term,

throughout the 1970s truck manufacturers have been campaigning for the gross vehicle

not only one of Britain's biggest diesel engine manufacturers but has made a commitment to the Federation of Sandbach Cheshire, which is one of Europe's few remaining independent truck makers.

Figures issued by the SMMT show that the United Kingdom commercial vehicle market is making a slow recovery from the recession of the past two years. May sales of 20,130 were 8 per cent up on the same month last year. Over the five months of this year they were up by 4 per cent.

In the heavy truck and articulated sector Ford, with 27.5 per cent, repeated its recent success in the car market and dislodged Leyland (22.1 per cent) from the leading position.

Imports continue to take a bigger share. In the first four months they achieved a 15.45 per cent penetration against 12.9 per cent in the same period last year.

"I fear that by procrastination we will yet again lose a market which we will then spend half a decade struggling to recover."

Mr Plastow, who was elected president for a second term, has a much larger stake in commercial vehicles than is generally realized. Rolls-Royce is

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

BRITOIL INC.

TO FINANCE ADVANCE PURCHASES OF OIL FROM

THE BRITISH NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION

U.S. \$825,000,000

3 YEAR

DOMESTIC U.S. DOLLAR AND EURODOLLAR LOAN

PROVIDED BY

**BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.
CITIBANK, N.A.**

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK GROUP**

CHEMICAL BANK

**REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK
OF DALLAS**

BANK OF SCOTLAND

CLYDESDALE BANK LIMITED

ARRANGED WITH

CITIBANK, N.A.

AGENT

JUNE 1977

Japanese blamed for shipbuilding difficulties

By Our Industrial Correspondent

tion was not based on real cost advantages but on those originating in government activities.

Mr Barnes said of the forthcoming negotiations: "All that now needs to be finally resolved are the actual tactics in the negotiations for achieving the objectives that are already recognized as desirable, not only by the industrialized nations in Europe who are not members of the Community, but also by the textile and clothing industries of the United States and Japan."

Commenting on the UK manufactured fibres industry's prospects, he said that last year it had exported fibres and yarns worth £457m, a 31 per cent increase on the previous year. Exports in the first four months of this year had been running at an even higher rate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case for the extension of pharmaceutical patents

From Dr R. B. Arnold
Sir, I must take issue with your correspondent, Mr Christopher Morcom (Time, 8) on the question of the proposal to extend the life of existing patents embodied in the current draft of the Patent Bill, at least insofar as the pharmaceutical industry is concerned.

This highly innovative industry, which generated roughly 7 per cent of the favourable balance of trade of the all manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom last year, depends on effective patent protection to justify the large sum (£100m plus in 1976) it spends on research. The ever-growing requirements for additional safety studies for new

drugs have increased drastically over the time which elapses between the first synthesis of a substance and its marketing as a new medicine. What was an interval of between three and five years 10 years ago has now stretched to six to 10, years and it is clear that this period will get even longer in the near future.

Since available patent life has been effectively reduced to as little as six years under the present Act, it is surely equitable, as well as being in the public interest, by encouraging investment in the search for new medicines, to retain in the new Patent Act the provision to extend existing patents to the full 20 years period,

providing they have at least two years to run. This industry has suffered for many years from the threat of compulsory licences under the discriminatory Section 4 of the 1949 Patent Act. Happily this injustice is being removed. Perhaps discrimination in favour of the industry by granting extension to pharmaceutical patents would not be fair as it would, after all, be a temporary and self-limiting provision.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. ARNOLD,
Director, The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, 162 Regent Street, London W1R 6DD.

Worker participation research 'ignored'

From Dr Frank A. Heller

Sir, As we are moving into a new stage of the post-Bullock debate, it should be pointed out to your readers that one important area of knowledge has been virtually excluded from consideration.

The public debate has concentrated on political and legal arguments and this is appropriate. It has, however, paid almost no attention to the considerable volume of carefully collected experience and data available from research in this field.

The statement said that market forces which for so long had been predominant in the maritime field, were no longer the only factors to be taken into account.

The changing world economy on which shipping and shipbuilding depended was influenced by many other factors

lent material has been almost completely ignored.

In addition, I have recently had occasion to review scores of valuable findings that remain unpublished in the participant's literature on the Bullock's terms of reference stopped them from considering. My own evidence to Bullock summarized the results of seven continuous years of research in this field and drew on other experience.

The statement said that market forces which for so long had been predominant in the maritime field, were no longer the only factors to be taken into account.

The Bullock Committee commissioned two surveys of the literature relating particularly to the European experience with worker representatives on boards of directors. This excellent

a waste of public money o allegedly far-fetched topics as "useless" research. Well, here is a clear case where funded bodies have done their best to ignore the field of research, which could inform and contribute to the progress of the argument have been rigorously assembled and organized, but will now apparently be ignored.

It is odd that when social science can speak knowledgeably on a crucial issue, there are no listeners.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK A. HELLER,
The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,
The Tavistock Centre,
Beaconsfield Lane,
London NW3 8BA.
June 14.

Sterling parity and export performance

From Mr W. J. Allenby

Sir, Lady Robson's letter dated May 30 highlights the benefits

per cent largely to last year's fall in sterling. In fact, inflation was nearer 25 per cent before these events. What else can one expect when for the two years 1974 and 1975 we paid ourselves 33 per cent more for producing 8 per cent less?

The effect of higher import prices on industry, while serious, is not quite as disastrous as she suggests: if imports of raw materials costs account for an average of 20 per cent of selling price across the board spectrum of manufacturing industry, then a 10 per cent decline in sterling adds 2 per cent in total costs.

That our American, German and Japanese competitors can supply a comparable item at around £172? Or is she suggesting that British exporters could cut their prices by 30 per cent without being forced into bankruptcy and wholesale

redundancies?

The company for which I work has won four Queen's Awards for export achievement, and I can assure Lady Robson that we are only just about competitive in major markets except in North America, where we are not.

At least 2,000 people would lose their jobs if sterling were to climb to \$2.40 without other fundamental changes being implemented first. Similar large scale redundancies would occur in other companies, for not only would exports be lost, but imports would increase and thus manufacturers would lose domestic orders as well.

Lady Robson attributes our present rate of inflation of 17

sterling will then take care of itself.

In particular, we must guard against the risk of the flow of capital continuing to undervalue sterling if it is allowed to take the place of a substantial proportion of our manufactured exports we would lose the very opportunity o

has given us to improve our industrial base. The price of such a policy, in terms of los jobs and industrial decay would be difficult to estimate. And what would we export when the oil dries up?

While our rate of inflation exceeds that of our main trading partners by about 10 per cent, we are becoming less competitive day by day and sterling must be kept at a level that permits our exporting it to compete successfully.

Only at that level should we be today: there is much evidence that the present rate is about right in Europe—marginally comfortable for a few exporters, but rather near the bone for others—whereas it already too high in North America for many engineering products.

Until our rate of cost inflation has been brought into line with that of our competitors, sterling must be adjusted to maintain the present relationship of exports to both imports and unemployment will resume its upwards trend.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. ALLENBY,
Pinecrest,
3 Boundstone Road,
Farnham, Surrey,
GU10 4TH.

HEW REPORTS

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR-PROFITS £3.328 MILLION

18th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND INCREASE

If you want to know more write to:

HEWDEN-STUART

Plant Hire—Nationwide

135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow G1 2JA

J. Compton, Sons & Webb (Holdings) Limited

Exceptional level of profits maintained

	1976 £'000's	1975 £'000's
Sales	19,126	19,748
Operating profit	2,384	2,396
Profit after tax	1,191	994
Dividends per ordinary share	13.007%	11.825%
... per ordinary share	6.54p	5.78p
Net Asset Value per ordinary share	42.35p	37.1p

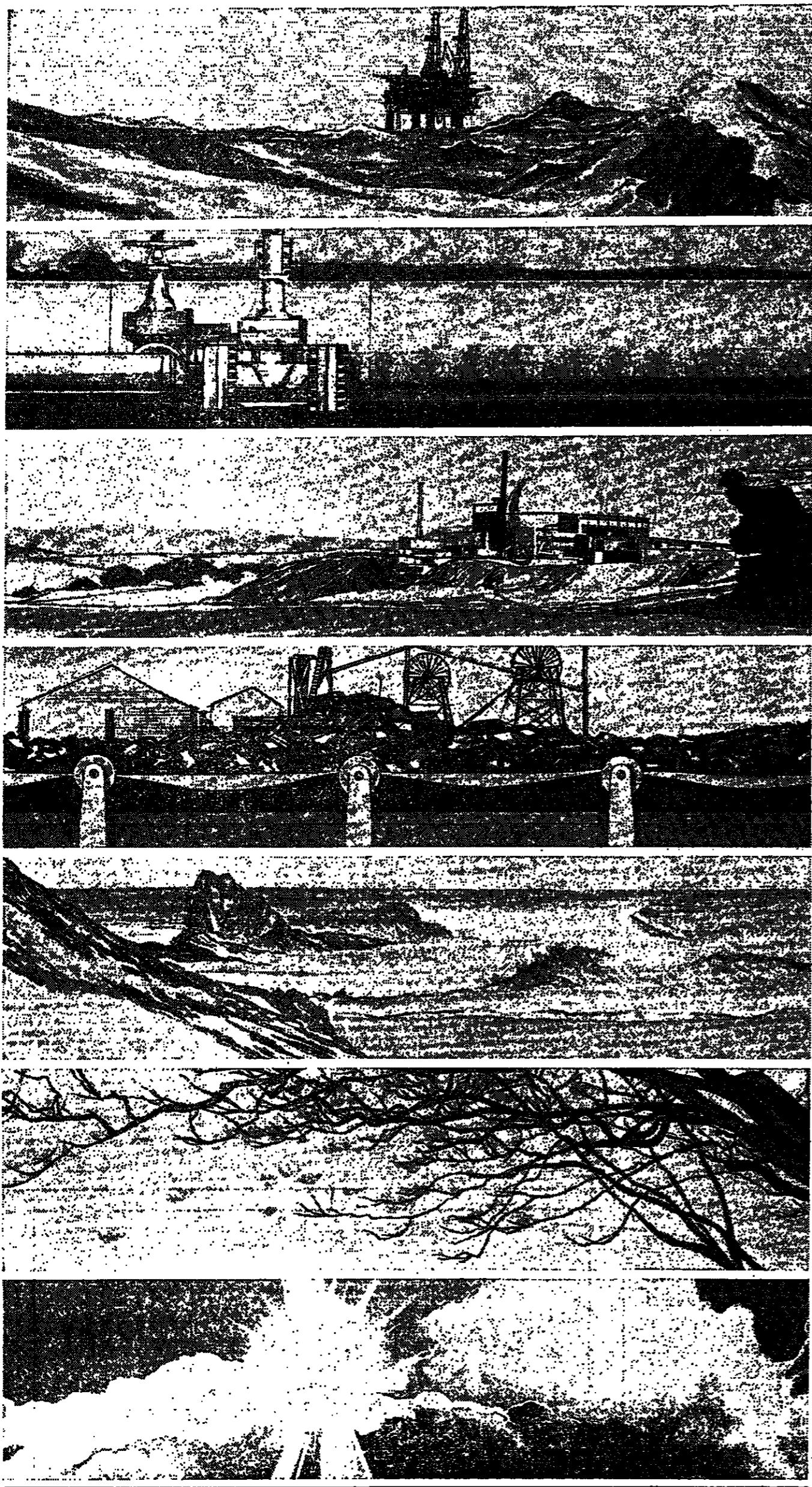
Manufacturers of uniform clothing and headress

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, 19 Piccadilly, London W1P 8BD.

Points from the review by the Chairman Lord Chevwood:

- * The need to be competitive was never greater.
- * We have made more good progress with our programme of plant modernisation.
- * The new marketing company exceeded its targets during its first year.
- * We are currently selling high standard uniforms in the Middle East.
- * The new development at Tean is now producing high quality civilian clothing to Swedish standards.
- * We are well equipped to take full advantage of easier trading conditions.

WHICH KIND OF ENERGY WILL STILL BE AROUND IN 2001?



	1975/76 £ million	1976/77 £ million	
THIRD PARTY SALES	215.0	260.0	up 21%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	19.3	26.4	up 37%
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE	10.5	14.8	up 40%
EARNINGS PER SHARE (after tax)	10.6p	13.4p	up 26%

OURS.

By 2001 the world will be running desperately short of oil.

What will replace it?

One thing is certain. Whatever our power source, we will have to convert much of it into electricity to realise its full potential.

This is where Chloride comes in.

We are now the world's largest manufacturer of rechargeable batteries. This gives us the potential to store more of the world's electrical energy than anyone else.

We spend over £3 million on research and development each year. Developing and testing the batteries of the future. And the systems and equipment to go with them.

Last year we invested a total of more than £19 million on new buildings and equipment.

And in this Silver Jubilee year, as proof of our belief in Britain, we're proud to say that

over half of our investment has been at home.

Once again, our energy has earned us good profits. We're particularly pleased to report a 26% increase in earnings per share. Also that 58% of our profit was earned abroad.

But what excites us most is the opportunity we now have to share in the future for pollution-free electricity. With the silent power of the battery.

No-one quite knows where the world's energy will come from by the end of the century.

One thing is certain. Chloride will be ready to store it.

CHLORIDE

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available from the Secretary, Chloride Group Limited, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AU, after July 1st, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Trade figures bring little joy

A disappointing set of trade figures brought on short-term gains and to a rally which followed a widespread market-down in early trading.

Dealers said that shares were never under any selling pressure, but that the combined worries of a possible summer election, higher interest rates and the next phase of pay restraint proved too much for overnight levels to be sustained.

At 11 am, the FT Index had lost 3.5, but firms a couple of points thereafter as scattered bargain-hunters made an appearance. By the close, it stood 6.6 off at 443.5.

Simpler considerations lowered gilt-edged stocks, with "shorts" down half a point,

Management Agency & Music is an exciting share, simply because MAM handles Tom Jones, Engelbert Humperdinck and Gilbert O'Sullivan whose pop groups can be marketed relentlessly. The recent interim figures showed profits up a bit but the shares have slipped from 130p to 125p in a month. There are market fears about the future relationship of Humperdinck to the group. Yesterday MAM said: "The chairman and managing director are the only people who can comment on this and they are both out of the country." Meanwhile, business is thought to be steady.

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

But other leading stocks closed in the lower half of the scale with R&T Industries off 10p to 260p and losses of 8p from Hawker Siddeley at 634p, Tube Investments at 412p and the out-of-favour Beecham at 476p.

ICI closed 20p off at 389p and there was a similar drop from Turner & Newall at 175p.

In the shipping sector there was a wider exception for results from British & Commonwealth which gained 4p to

medium data lower by three-quarters and some long maturities losing up to a full point.

Dealers had expected that the trade figures would bring further losses in after-hours trading. In the event, most prices stayed firm with only minor adjustments being made in a narrow range.

The outstanding strong spot of the day was BP where good United States support following the Government's oil terms had the shares 20p higher at 350p.

little joy

NCIAL NEWS

ital and leasing stimulus to Godfrey Davis' threefold rise

Hertz's
ry increase of 12
n rental and leasing
it Godfrey-Davis in
to March 31, was
a threefold increase
to £1.3m, being the
ment in the near
year total of £2.5m.

ce rises during the
ed the daily aver-
by around a fifth
in the fleet of self-
es from 7,500 to
t better utilization and
an jump in margins.
rentals are continu-
levels this year,
have been given an
as full advantage
of an improved
car market by the
ation.

Davis is now pinning
growth on its leasing
This fleet increased
and was added to by
use of the Hertz UK
less. In total the lease
rew during the year
ind 2,800 to 3,500.



Mr. Cecil Redfern, of Godfrey Davis

With the restriction having
been lifted on deposits for
contract leasing, Davis asks for a
three-year deposit although
the new non-statutory minimum—the leasing business is
seen as a major growth area.
And although pricing remains
crucial some of the savings has
been taken out of the full
maintenance contract which
Davis offers by the introduction

of escalation clauses on servicing
and other fixed costs.

The upturn in car sales which
has been seen by other motor
dealers resulted in a rise from
£57,000 to £82,000 in Davis's
profits from its Ford main
dealerships, and in leisure
interests, which the group is
continuing to expand, made

£37,500 against £27,000.

A sharp reduction in borrow-
ings by an unusual
year-end position with poor
deliveries from manufacturers,
although the balance sheet is
improved by the transfer of £4m
from deferred tax to re-
serves under ED 19 giving
shareholders' funds of £12.2m.
And the tax charge for the
year, which in the past has been
distorted by the exceptional de-
preciation of the hire fleets, is
reduced to 44 per cent at
£1.2m. On the old basis it
would have been £22,000 higher.

But earnings below the line
are hit by the closure of the
loss-making German operation,
extraordinary gains of perhaps 3 per cent compared
with the drop of around 7 per cent in the previous year.

Although earnings per share
are down from 5.3p to 4.7p the
group is sufficiently confident about current prospects to
maintain its total dividend payment of 6.46p gross. This is
covered 13 times.

Mr Michael Phillips, chairman,
said yesterday that the
reorganization which has been

affecting results for the past
two years is now showing real
benefits at home, while the
overseas merchandising operations
which started recently have
already achieved considerable
success. The overseas division,
which includes operations in
the Gulf and Saudi Arabia,
chipped in £200,000 profits.

The major problem last year
was in the northern region at
JBM Ryecroft where the closure
of the central warehouse at
Manchester and the development
at Bradford upset trade and
resulted in a substantial loss for the year. The group says that this position has now
improved substantially and a return
to profitability is expected in the current year.

Second-half profits at £1.6m were
34 per cent up on the corresponding period and 43
per cent better than recorded in
the first-half. Sales increased
13 per cent to £165.5m reflecting a real volume drop
of perhaps 3 per cent compared with the drop of around
7 per cent in the previous year.

Although earnings per share
are down from 5.3p to 4.7p the
group is sufficiently confident about current prospects to
maintain its total dividend payment of 6.46p gross. This is
covered 13 times.

Mr Michael Phillips, chairman,
said yesterday that the
reorganization which has been

rnational

appeal
nst U.S.
order

background of Sears' attempt to get a stake in Avis Incorporated, Federal Judge, Stamford, at Hartford, has said that he, a member of the board that would oversee the sale of the 37.5% of Avis he holds in the American Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. Avis then signed to sell to Norton Simon Inc. for \$22 each, or £48.2m.

At the same time, attorneys in its board moved an attempt to stay in a New York court.

Avis filed for an

Simon's offer would
active until the time
peals lapses. This
was 28 at the earliest.

publes earnings
érale d'Électricité
major French electric
cally group say
dred profit last year
doubled to slightly
300 francs (about
compared with 141m
1975. Cash flow
15m francs, compared
in 1975. The
able to finance 90 per
investments using its
against 58 per cent a
re.

Business appointments

Mr T P Watson for board
of United Newspapers

Mr T. P. Watson, managing
director of Sheffield Newspapers,
has been made a director of the
parent board of United Newspapers.

Mr Graham Newman has been
elected chairman of The Baltic
Exchange.

Mr James Collett, a member of
the board of Times Newspapers
since its inception in 1967, has
retired and has been succeeded
as one of Lord Thomson's nominees
by Mr James Evans, secre-
tary and member of the executive
board of The Thomson Organiza-
tion.

Mr Peter Neate is to join the
partnership of Knight Frank &
Kenway.

UK TRADE

The following are the April trade
figures seasonally adjusted and
corrected on a balance of pay-
ments basis with allowance for
known recording errors, as
released by the Department of
Trade:

	1970=100		
	Exports	Imports	Trade*
Exports	Visible balance £m	£m	£m
Imports	Visible balance £m	£m	£m
1974	15,899	21,119	5,220
1975	19,379	22,574	3,195
1976	25,294	28,886	3,592
1977 Q1	7,415	8,383	968
1978 May	2,018	2,388	352
June	2,070	2,305	328
July	1,958	2,474	515
August	2,078	2,354	278
Sept	2,220	2,581	381
Oct	2,305	2,624	455
Nov	2,320	2,775	455
Dec	2,448	2,862	214
1977 Jan	2,479	3,017	538
Feb	2,437	2,625	188
March	2,499	2,741	129
April	2,635	2,784	129
May p	2,616	2,860	244

p provisional

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers
released for the monthly amount
of the money stock, seasonally
adjusted:

	All Industrial	Manufacturing total	Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate
	M1 EDDM	M2 500m	M1
1976 May	104.4	106.4	7.0
June	103.4	101.1	12.2
July	101.4	103.7	12.2
August	100.6	102.6	15.8
September	102.4	104.4	31.4
October	102.9	104.7	20.2
November	103.5	103.8	18.1
December	103.3	103.8	17.0
1977 Jan	103.4	105.1	3.1
February	103.1	105.7	-3.4
March	103.1	105.5	-11.8
April p	103.2	104.7	-10.1
Percentage change latest three months on previous at annual rate	-0.2	+0.7	
1976-77	2,700	4,220	
1977 April	930	800	
May p	230	380	

p Provisional

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures
released for the monthly amount
of the money stock, seasonally
adjusted:

	All Industrial	Manufacturing total	Percentage change over 3 months at annual rate
	M1 EDDM	M2 500m	M1
1976 May	104.4	106.4	7.0
June	103.4	101.1	12.2
July	101.4	103.7	12.2
August	100.6	102.6	15.8
September	102.4	104.4	31.4
October	102.9	104.7	20.2
November	103.5	103.8	18.1
December	103.3	103.8	17.0
1977 Jan	103.4	105.1	3.1
February	103.1	105.7	-3.4
March	103.1	105.5	-10.1
April p	103.2	104.7	-10.1
Percentage change latest three months on previous at annual rate	-0.2	+0.7	
1976-77	2,700	4,220	
1977 April	930	800	
May p	230	380	

p Provisional

UBM again slips back
but corner now turned

By Richard Allen

A second-half recovery at
UBM Group was not enough to
prevent a drop in profits for
the third year running. The
final outcome for the 12
months to February 28 of
£2.7m compares with £2.9m
previously, and 1974 peak pro-
fits of £37.5m against £32.7m.

Even so, the group which
still gets 75 per cent of its
business from building mer-
chandise is confident that it
has turned the corner after a
long period of reorganization
and rationalization.

Second-half profits at £1.6m were
34 per cent up on the corresponding period and 43
per cent better than recorded in
the first-half. Sales increased
13 per cent to £165.5m reflecting a real volume drop
of perhaps 3 per cent compared with the drop of around
7 per cent in the previous year.

Although earnings per share
are down from 5.3p to 4.7p the
group is sufficiently confident about current prospects to
maintain its total dividend payment of 6.46p gross. This is
covered 13 times.

Mr Michael Phillips, chairman,
said yesterday that the
reorganization which has been

affecting results for the past
two years is now showing real
benefits at home, while the
overseas merchandising operations
which started recently have
already achieved considerable
success. The overseas division,
which includes operations in
the Gulf and Saudi Arabia,
chipped in £200,000 profits.

The major problem last year
was in the northern region at
JBM Ryecroft where the closure
of the central warehouse at
Manchester and the development
at Bradford upset trade and
resulted in a substantial loss for the year. The group says that this position has now
improved substantially and a return
to profitability is expected in the current year.

With debts around 76 per cent of
shareholders' funds, the group remains relatively highly
geared, but UBM is continuing to
reduce the ratio of working capital to sales. It reckons its
existing financial resources will
be sufficient.

Mr Phillips said that trading
conditions in the building industry are still far from
good, but there are high hopes that
trade will improve significantly as a result of lower interest rates and a
greater inflow of funds to the
building societies.

AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS
LIMITED

Year ended 31st December (£000's)	1975	1976
Turnover	100,232	127,030 + 27%
Profit before tax	5,111	8,966 + 75%
Profit after tax	2,483	4,817 + 94%
Earnings per Ordinary Share	6.197p	12.421p + 100%
Ordinary Dividend	1.56279p	1.82907p + 10%

Continued growth expected

* Marked improvement reported at half-year continued strongly through second half.

* Direct exports up 30% at £26.6 million. Total exports now 39.2% of Group turnover.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Sidlaw some way to go before firing on all cylinders

By Ray Maughan

Sidlaw Industries, the textiles, packaging and engineering group, looks set for another profit rise in the year to end-September next. But there's a long way to go before the engine is firing on all cylinders.

At the interim stage, pre-tax profits expanded by more than 22 per cent and Sir John Carmichael, chairman, will be "disappointed" if profits for the full year fall short of the previous total of £1.18m.

The halfway upturn stemmed from a better contribution from the United Kingdom textiles operation, which has undergone an extensive reorganization and slimming down. But Sidlaw's attempt to get closer to the eventual consumer through the American wall coverings and decorative fabrics subsidiary is still working-up losses.

The hardware and packaging interests are still in a rut and losses deepened slightly. The oil services and engineering division, Aberdeen Service Company (North Sea), made better progress, however, largely due to greater winter activity. Associates also improved.

While hardware and packaging are still in the doldrums of the consumer durables industry, profits for the remainder of the year will be helped by a reduction in interest charges. Debt servicing charges cost a further £95,000 at £485,000 at the interim point, but recent rationalization, the stake in the three polypropylene associates was sold recently, will cut overall borrowings.

Meantime the gross interim dividend is maintained at 2.3076p per share, but the shares dropped 2p yesterday to 80p.



Sir John Carmichael, chairman of Sidlaw Industries.

Warning from English China on second-half

By Desmond Quigley

English China Clays increased pre-tax profits by 32 per cent to £13.1m in the six months to end-March. However, with the quarrying, house and road building divisions contending with very depressed market conditions, the total increase came from the china clay division.

While the company is looking for "an appreciable higher" profit for the full year, Lord Aberconway, chairman, gave a warning that the same rate of growth seen in the first half was not likely to be experienced in the final six months.

The performance of the clay side was even better than the figures suggest since the quarrying, road and house building sectors saw profits decline on substantially lower volume turnover. On the quarrying side volume turnover was 30 per cent down but in value terms made the same contribution as last year with the benefit of higher prices. Quarrying and building have had to contend with the tax back of public projects:

Both the quarrying and clay divisions have suffered from the very wet winter.

Despite the gradual and hesitant improvement in demand for china clay, the division managed a 19 per cent increase, which, when added to the price increases, provided the profits spurt. At the beginning of the year overseas prices were increased by 10 per cent (exports account for 80 per cent of the company's turnover) while there was a 9 per cent increase in domestic prices, which came into effect in the current half.

There was greater demand for the higher margin specialty clays. A new filler, which can be used in greater quantities in paper, has yet to make its impact.

A gross interim dividend of 2.69p a share has been declared. At the time of the February results issue, the company said it intended to pay a total of 5.4p gross this year, a 43 per cent increase on last year. With the shares losing 5p to 92p yesterday, there are yielding a prospective 5.5 per cent.

Hargreaves up 27 pc at peak £3.27m

By Victor Féistead

Record sales, profits and a bigger payout failed to move the shares of West Yorkshire-based Hargreaves Group, which stubbornly closed unchanged at 50p. The figures themselves are quite encouraging.

Turnover rose by 34 per cent, to £134.05m and pre-tax profits of the holding company and subsidiaries improved by 25.3 per cent to £7.8m. However, Hargreaves' share of profits of associates was 38.8 per cent up at £90.7m, pushing group pre-tax profits up by 26 per cent to £3.27m. With net earnings per share up from 5.7p to 6.3p, the total gross profit is being raised from 3.54p to 4.45p.

The board explains that the peak results reflect the benefits of recent capital expenditure and greater efficiency, and the remaining depressed conditions in the construction industry, which resulted in reduced contributions from quarrying, contracting and civil engineering.

Triplex tops £2m and things still humming

By Ashley Drucker

Turning in profits beyond market expectations for the year to March 31 and things humming in the current year, Triplex Foundations Group, more than fulfils its chairman's confidence last February.

After pushing up profits at mid-term a useful 35 per cent to £916,000 pre-tax, full-time profits managed a 42 per cent increase to a best-ever £2.04m, and the first time the £2m mark has been topped. This was achieved on turnover advancing from £21.7m to £28.6m.

Shareholders collect a final gross dividend of 4.2p, making a total lifted from 5.6p to 6.3p. In the event of a reduction in the rate of VAT the appropriate amount will be paid as a supplementary sum, together with the next year's interim dividend in January 1978.

The best performer among the three divisions was foundries. Profit rose at mid-term as forecast, with the benefits of its expansion programme and the policy of spreading sales over those areas of engineering which export, a large proportion of their products. Rising from £441,000 pre-tax to £576,000 after six months—a gain of 30 per cent—in the full term the increase was from £933,000 to £1.43m—a further advance of 50 per cent. Turnover in this sector increased from £6.7m to £8.45m.

But engineering, up from £17.7m to £218.000 at midway despite problems in the sector, went into reverse in the second half to £65.000 in £340,000 on turnover up from £5.25m to £6m.

Other activities, which takes in protective gloves, clothing, etc., plastic products, cutting machinery distributors, the motor trade and electrical contractors, more than doubled profits after six months and kept up the pace in the second months. On turnover up from £2.3m to £3.1m, taxable profits rose from £1.000 to £263,000.

Mr R. Harrison, chairman and managing director, says that at present demand continues fairly high.

Ship sales help LOF's ride out more fleet trading losses

By John Brennan

Ship sales helped London & Overseas Freighters ride out the effects of further trading losses from its fleet. A £5.2m surplus on ship sales countered shipowning losses of £296,000 and an £88,000 currency exchange charge last year. This leaves pre-tax profits up from £2.5m to £5.9m in the year to end-March.

LOF's shares gained 21p to 50p on the results. But this is exceptionally sharp for a stock which traditionally trades

in a very narrow price range, reflects speculation about compensation payments following the nationalization of the group's shipbuilding subsidiary Austin & Pickering, so much as enthusiasm about the results.

External estimates suggest that LOF could expect as much as 45p a share compensation from the Government, cash that will be needed to make up for the loss of its most consistently profitable business.

Group profits excluding A & P amount to a pre-tax £5.3m, only

£20,000 more than the surplus on ship sales in the year to end-March.

Because of the shipowning trading loss, dividends are limited to payments received from A & P which 51p gives a share.

Ship sales help LOF's ride out more fleet trading losses

B & C sails through rough seas in style

By Our Financial Staff

British & Commonwealth Shipping is, by tradition, a servile forecaster so the market was expecting some better than the forecasted £20m pre-tax profit for 1976. Instead, £18.5m came as a pleasant surprise and the shares climb to 30sp.

The improvement is especially welcome, indeed almost a given, since B & C has to absorb higher tax rates, heavy loan losses and a write-down on the value of associate investments.

Tax is charged at £13 against a £5.44m liability or group pre-tax profits of £18.5m. Since overseas losses are grouped against U.K. taxes and dividends from overseas subsidiaries liable for tax in the U.K. are nil.

EMI music ventures planned in Far East

EMI (Hongkong) a subsidiary of the British music, electronics and leisure company, is planning joint ventures in the music business in the Philippines and South Korea, the Asian Wall Street Journal reports.

The expansions are part of a plan to quadruple recording sales in Asian countries over the next five years to \$16m (about £12.25m) annually.

Comben expects to maintain results

Although the turnover of the Comben Group rose from £16.22m to £18.79m in the year to March 31, pre-tax profits only edged forward from £1.16m to £1.26m. The total gross payment is held at 2.25p. Comben's board explains that 1976/77's marginal rise in profits comes at the end of a difficult year when heavier management costs reduced "greatly" trading.

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

More than doubled profits, more than doubled turnover, more than doubled pre-tax profits and a 24 per cent to 52.4p gross. Earnings a share are 13.3p against 11.3p.

Dividend boost by Lee Cooper

Summer Sports and Events

WHY NOT HAVE A GOLFING HOLIDAY AT...

The Drummond Arms, Wimbleton, By Croydon, Surrey. A well-known Hotel, 7 miles from the famous Gleneagles golf courses.

Tel. 0786 222

SO WHY NOT...

Meet the Sorceress
POWERBOATS
and MARINE EQUIPMENT
at Whites (Camberley) Ltd
Marine Division
Tel. Farnborough (Hants) 41164

WENDOVER SCHOOL OF EQUITATION

Wendover, Bucks. Tel.: Wrover 222220. We cater up to 100 ponies up to 10 years old for championing. Ponies, horses, ponies and ponies.

ET MANOR

NHTE, DORSET
WO STAR.

A hotel, Insted of hard tennis courts. Weekly. 7 nights, room, dinner, £10. Wednesday bar. Double room price £12. Reduced rates summer vacancies.

Tel. (03057) 6948.

ST PARK ON CENTRE

For British, representative weekly performances and recitals and back up for indoor and outdoor events.

Part 4 pub., Len-

bridge-on-Sea, Hants.

1. The Signature Equitation Centre, St. Peter's Square, 10. Tel. 251123.

d HU 2601/2

FURTHER EDUCATION IN HORSEMANSHIP

Intensive courses for all BHHS

all competitions small number.

French and German.

Mrs. M. Davies, B.H.S.S., Hale Brook Farm, Newchurch, Langfield, Surrey.

VERITY STEBBING TUNSTEAD RIDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

Unaccompanied Children's Holidays (7 years upwards)

Twinstead, Andover, Hants.

Tel. Twinstead 0264 72547.

RIDING HOLIDAYS PLUS RESIDENTIAL COURSES

Super horses and ponies.

Petrol-powered accommodation.

Guest house, stables,

instruction.

The Secretary,

Verity Stebbing, Tunstead, 2267.

THE GOLF CENTRE

1. Lynton Parade, Cheshunt, Herts.

Tel. Waltham Cross 25963.

1. Grange Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Tel. Newcastle 61228.

58 Park Road, Edgbaston.

Tel. 021 337 5888.

BURROWS HALL HOTEL

BLAENNEWN, GOWER, SWANSEA, WALES.

Superior, comfortable and

friendly accommodation.

Excellent food.

Stable, pony, motorcar.

Telephone 01639 882001.

'V' HOLMS

ODDLY AND V. HOLMS LTD.,

1, London Road, Luton, Beds.

V. 2507-2667.

Specialist working

swimming pool.

Swimming, tennis, badminton.

Colour television, hi-fi, stereo, recorders.

H.S.C. staff. Working

H.S.C. staff. Working

for hire.

LEGAL NOTICES

LONDON AND COUNTY SECURITIES LTD. (London)

Notice is hereby given, pursuant

to Section 292 of the Companies Act 1963, that the above-named Creditors will be held at the Office of W. H. Comptroller of Creditors, 100 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8EP, on the 1st day of July 1977, for the purpose of receiving an account of the conduct of the winding-up to determine whether any appointment of a proxy or proxies may be made at the meeting.

Proxies must be lodged at the Office of the Comptroller of Creditors, 100 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8EP, on the 2nd day of June 1977.

R. N. D. LANGDON, Liquidator.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1977.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR IN DUNFERMLINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

Secretary

APPOINTMENTS
Society of Lancashire
COUNCIL OF
SCIENTIFIC
COUNCILS
is invited for a
**HONORARY
TREASURER**

In PLANT Applications must
be prepared for 1) a
degree in structure
and 2) a corporate
and 3) a
Project which is
to be submitted
as soon as possible.
Applications may be
submitted to the Exports
and Marketing
Division, London
July 1977. All
copies must be
submitted by
July 1977.

University of Durham

COUNCIL OF
FORESTRY

MICROBIOLOGIST

Candidates are invited for
the post of Research Assistant
for one year with a
probable further two, to work with Dr.
Peter J. Williams on a
research project. The project covers
the role of Lophotrichous
microbes in removing
radioactive radon from
mines. Applications should have a
Ph.D. in Microbiology or
an interest in microbiology
and be able to contribute to
development in this
area. Applications should be
submitted by July 1977.
Further particulars from
The University of Durham,
Secretary, Department of
Forestry, Durham DH1 3LP.

University of Keele

DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LECTURER

Applications invited for
lectureship in International
Relations. Preference may
be given to candidates
interested in the Middle East
and/or Economic Relations.
Preference will be given to
holders of Lecturer's scale
with membership of
University Association
and/or other professional
bodies. Further particulars from
The University of Keele,
Staffs. ST5 5BG. To
whom applications should be
submitted by 1st July 1977.

University of Keele

EDUCATIONAL
STUDENTS

University of Liverpool

Department of Botany

SRC/CASE RESEARCH

STUDENTSHIP

Candidates are invited
from overseas to apply for
second class Honours degrees
in Botany, or other
relevant subjects, in
the development of
various types of commercially
important plant species
and varieties in collaboration
with Aspects Seeds Ltd.
Applications should be
submitted by 1st July 1977.
For full details see
the Register, The University,
P.O. Box 147,
Liverpool, Merseyside.
Further particulars may
be obtained from Queen's
University Belfast, Northern
Ireland, Northern Ireland
BT7 1NN.

Nottingham

COUNCIL OF
LIBRARIES

TELEGRAMS

RY LECTURER

MATHEMATICS

ARTMENT

STUDENTSHIP

APPOINTMENT

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

COLLEGE OF

WELSH LIBRARIES

APPOINTMENT

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

COLLEGE OF

